The Builder.

No. CLXVII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

IS there any substantial reason, good-natured reader, why we, The Builder, should always wear a brow of care, and never laugh? We don't think there can be. Our special province, it is true, is to instruct rather than to amuse,—we deal in heavy, hard, truths not to be laughed at,—bricks and mortar, as many people know to their cost, are no joke, and some who begin to meddle with them without proper advice, see "no fun in it," and are glad to leave off. The "Orders" we deal in are not such as would attract the playgoers: houses for the poor afford no room for puns; pointed architecture does not necessarily call for pointed remarks; and lead and iron are not good subjects for light reading, whatever the repeal of the window-tax may be. Still there is no reason, as we said before, even though it compel us to depart from our square and level way, and we have no "parallel rule" to authorize it, why we should not for once unbend, especially if, while giving way to the feeling which Horace expresses in the worn-out line,

"Dulce est desipere in loco,"

we can aid in exposing a fallacy or extinguishing an error.

The ventilator-general, a man of more airs than graces, and who is just now literally a Reid shaken by the wind, has given subject for some hearty laughter lately. The ubiquitous *Times* and the ponderous *Quarterly* raised it, and to their gentle mercies therefore, we leave him for a time; with an earnest hope, nevertheless, and for an instant, joking apart, that the disease be not confounded with the operator.

For our present purpose we go to burlesque of another description, the burlesque at the little theatre in the Haymarket,—"The Birds of Aristophanes," by his London rival, Mr. Planché, who is evidently a reader of The Builder, and has been benefitted thereby. It is but fair, therefore, he should be made in his own right pleasant fashion, to contribute to our pages. In truth, he ought to have been an architect, he draws such good houses; moreover, he would then have known that architects are quite willing their works should stand, whatever may be their ability to make them so.

A discontented wight flying from the world, and admitted to communion with the birds, persuades them to build a city out of the reach of fowling-pieces, midway between heaven and earth, shewing them it is not more chimerical than the submarine railway from Dover to Calais, once set forth in our journal. Only put up a board, he says, "This sky to be let on building leases," and it will soon be taken; the *sort* of builders is quite immaterial:—

"Soon covered 'twill be with streets, crescents, and squares,
Though the houses, a breath down could shake 'em.
Just see how the builders on earth run up theirs,
And yet gulls they find plenty to take them."

The want of a fitting edifice in London for the ruler of such a country as England, does not escape him, nor the complaints of the poor burnt-out Peers about their much-longed-for new house:—

"A palace, of course, you must have for your king,
Nothing easier is 'neath the sun done;
Only if you would build the right sort of a thing,
Don't look for the model in London.
Of Parliament Houses you'll want a fine pair,
Though your funds by them may be diminish'd;
But if run in debt for, you needn't much care,
For you never will see them both finished!"

He will not, however, have it inferred that he thinks ill of the architect to whom the erection of them is intrusted, and accordingly, when the city is determined on, makes the birds sing:—

"Go to work—rival Smirke—
Make a dash, *à la* Nash—
Something try at, worthy Wyatt—
Plans out carry, great as Barry."

The city being finished, he is appointed archon, and various persons from Athens apply to him to be employed. To one who enters with a roll of plans, *Jackanorides* (such is the classical name he bears), says: "What are you?" The reply is, "an architect."

Jack. And what come here to do?
Arch. Offer my service to erect your city
On a new plan, approved by the Committee
For the Embellishment of the Metropolis.
I've measured *every inch of the Acropolis*,
Been up the Pyramids—and what is more,
Reach'd actually in one day the fifth floor
Of a new mansion near the Albert Gate.
Jack. Impossible!
Arch. Sir! Had it not been so late
I should have mounted to the attic story!
Jack. That story would have covered you with glory!
You would have gain'd by every one's concession,
The very greatest height in your profession!
Arch. Sir, I have always had a wish to rise,
And therefore seek employment in the skies.
Jack. But surely such a rising man as you,
Might find on earth enough of work to do.
Arch. I could, of course; but to reveal a fact,
My quarrel is with the new Building Act.
I feel my genius cramp'd, sir, upon land:
They stipulate that houses now should *stand*,—
A fallacy exploded long ago,
As ruinous to architects, you know;
For if your dwellings are to last for ages
The half of us will not get workmen's wages.
Jack. Sir, to be frank with you, I think a swallow
Would beat the best half of your builders hollow.
To talk of architecture is a joke,
Till you can build a chimney *that won't smoke*.
Arch. Then you won't call me in at any price?
Jack. No; but I'll give you this piece of advice:
To take so high a flight as you expect
Don't build your own wings, Mr. Architect,
Or, take my word for't, the first windy weather,
You and your wings will all come down together.

And then, when the architect goes out, *Jackanorides* sings:—

"Of building they'll never tire,
Each end of the town's run wild;
And the rents, like the houses, grow higher,
Which are mortgaged before they are tiled!
But though tenants they get for all,
The knowing ones wink their eye;
For they fancy the rents must fall,
With the houses themselves bye-and-bye."

Now, overlooking the abuse with which, using a dramatist's license, it is spiced, there is much here that is suggestive, and an industrious and imaginative commentator would produce you from it, without difficulty, an octavo volume, to be called, "Planché on the State of Architectural Knowledge." The substance of it may be expressed briefly thus: a visit to Greece, and the careful delineation of every building on the Acropolis, important as this is, will not of itself make an architect suited to present time and present wants. Something more is needed: a knowledge of construction, that what you propose you may be able to carry out, and an attention to those sciences which relate to heat, sound, optics, air, water,—so that you may build theatres where the people *can* see the stage, music-halls where notes will *not* be mixed, drains that will fulfil their office, and, above all things, chimneys that *won't smoke*. Give ear to these lines, then, O! student reader, though they be written in rhyme and found in a burlesque, and reject not a hint, though it come from the "Birds."

And having thus shewn our aptitude for things dramatical, we cannot close our remarks better, so far as ourselves are concerned, than by expressing to managers a confident hope, that when the existing theatres are one by one burnt down, and they all seem constructed with an especial view to that brilliant consummation, they will not fail to apply to us for assistance in rebuilding them.

Once more Mr. Mackinnon has obtained leave to bring in a Bill prohibiting interment in towns, and once more, if we may judge from the tone of the honourable member's speech on the occasion, the Bill will be withdrawn on account of the difficulties which surround it in the shape of vested interests. Difficulties indeed,—why if there were no difficulties in the way, no credit would be gained by carrying it. Strengthened by the resolution passed by the House last session,—"that the practice of interments within the precincts of the metropolis and large towns, is injurious to the health of the population, and demands the serious attention of Parliament," Mr. Mackinnon may carry an effectual Bill if he will but resolve to do it. He must shut his ears, like the princess in the fairy tale, to all that is called out by this interest or that, whether threats or abuse. Let him deal with the great and general evil first, and then try to ameliorate any personal hardship, the result of the remedy, afterwards. We were glad to learn from Sir James Graham, that the Bishop of London is strongly disposed to prevent the continuance of the present fatal practices. We seriously wish the right reverend prelate would take up the subject in earnest, as we might then look for a speedy settlement of it. His lordship is not quite so fearful of difficulties as Mr. Mackinnon.

Mr. Walker has recently published another of his plain blunt statements of facts bearing on the subject; such a statement as fastens on to the neck of an evil, and, sooner or later, inevitably pulls it down. It relates to the abominable proceedings in the Spa-Fields burying-ground, in the exposure of which our readers will remember we took active part. Mr. Walker's motive for interference in the matter, as stated in the preface, gives a reason why all should exert themselves to abate a practice which is injurious in the highest degree. He says such grounds are centres whence poison radiates in every direction.

"Having traced, to their origin from such places, forms of disease, of varied, but sometimes most malignant character, I thought that to remain quiescent would be criminal. I have seen individuals droop, die—from causes that never should have existed, and the further progress of which at least, ought to be put an end to, at once and for ever. I devoted time and means, nay, partially sacrificed health, to a revolting and searching investigation, and collected together a mass of evidence that ultimately led to an inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons. The resolution of the committee proves that all the allegations contained in my petition were substantiated; whilst the testimony accorded in the report, was to me an acknowledgment of the services I had rendered."

Some of the details contained in the pamphlet are horrifying, and must have a powerful effect.

MODIFICATION OF BUILDINGS ACT.

CORBELLING CHIMNEYS—CUTTING AWAY SUPPORTS.

We direct our readers' attention to a modification of the Act just now announced in the following terms:—Whereas the official referees have, by their report in writing, bearing date the twenty-third day of December, 1845, with respect to the rules in Schedule F of the said Act, under the head "Construction" videlicet, "with regard to chimneys and to chimney-stacks except angle chimneys in reference to the construction thereof,"—

"The foundations and footings of every such chimney and chimney-stack must be built similar to those of the wall in or adjoining to which it shall be.

"And every such chimney and chimney-stack must be built from the foundation to the top thereof without any corbelling over, whereby any upper part of the brickwork of such chimney or chimney-stack shall overhang any lower part of the brickwork on the front thereof.

"Nevertheless, with regard to buildings of the first rate and extra first rate, the jambs, breast, and flue of any single chimney may be built upon brick, stone, or iron corbels above the ceiling of the third story of every such building; and with regard to buildings of the second and third rates, the jambs, breast, and flue in any single chimney may be built upon brick, stone, or iron corbels above the ceiling of the second story of every such building; but the projection both of such jambs and breasts must not in any case exceed 9 inches before the face of the wall or stack to which the same shall adjoin,"—

Certified to us that it is their opinion that the said rules are inapplicable, and will defeat the objects of the said Act; and that by the adoption of a modification of the said rules as hereinafter directed, such objects will be better attained. And whereas the official referees have also stated in such report, the grounds of such their opinion; and on the investigation thereof, it appears to us, the said commissioners, that such opinion is well founded. Now we, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of Works and Buildings, pursuant to and in exercise of the power in that behalf given to us by the said Act, do direct that the modification so recommended may be made in the rules prescribed by the said Act, by inserting after the rules hereinbefore quoted, the following words, videlicet—

Provided always, that from each or either side of any wall not less than 13 inches in thickness, the jambs, breast, or back of any chimney or chimney-stack, may be corbelled out on sufficient brick, stone, or iron corbels, to a projection not exceeding 4½ inches beyond the face of the wall, from and over which such corbelling is made, except for the space of 18 inches around any chimney opening, to which extent and no further, the same may be corbelled out to a projection not exceeding 9 inches, so as to allow of the formation of recesses for fire-places 13½ inches deep, and the statutable thickness for chimney backs; but all such corbelled work must be properly bonded and tied to the structure of the wall.

But if after any such wall is built, any such chimney or chimney stack be made in or be added to such wall, then the whole of the new brickwork inserted must be built in cement, and be in every course properly bonded and connected with the old brickwork, and if in making such chimney or chimney stack so corbelled out on one side of such wall, the inside of any chimney or flue is in any part to be at a distance less than 8½ inches from the other side of the same wall, then the brickwork of such wall must be removed throughout the whole thickness of such walls in such part thereof, and the new brickwork inserted as aforesaid.

And unless upon special application in each case the consent of the official referees have been previously obtained, the supports or substructure of any existing chimney or chimney stack must not be cut away so as to make such chimney or chimney stack not conformable to the foregoing rules, and then only according to the terms and conditions of such consent.

Which modification being made in such rules will, in our opinion, give effect to the purposes of the said Act, as witness our hands this seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.—(Signed)

CANNING, } Commissioners of Works
CHARLES GORE, } and Buildings.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

From the report which was read at the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Government School of Design at Glasgow, on the 7th inst., it would appear that considerable success has attended the establishment of this school, the first of its kind in Scotland. The school was opened on the 6th of January, 1845, in confined premises, and it was soon found necessary to purchase the adjoining property, and enlarge the building. In the first seven months and a half, previous to the enlargement, 549 male, and 27 female students were admitted. The total income for the year 1844-5 was 1,314*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, and there was a balance in hand of 336*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* Stress was laid on the efficient manner in which Mr. Macmanus, the head-master, had discharged the duties of his office.

Sir James Campbell said it was very gratifying to himself and the gentlemen of the committee to have so very favourable a report to present, and he was sure it must be equally gratifying to every one present, to hear so remarkably favourable an account of the first year of this institution—an institution which had been so much desiderated, and felt to be so much called for, as a necessary appendage to a manufacturing community like that of Glasgow. Perhaps there was no city in Europe in which the manufactures carried on were more varied or fanciful in design. This city embraced a school of industrial pursuit in the various departments, comprising the bulk of our manufactures, such as was not equalled any where; and it was highly important that every effort should be made to give effect to the more skilful pursuit of these branches.

Mr. H. G. Bell, Sheriff-substitute, said that this school, if conducted upon enlightened principles, and with due ability, was calculated to do good to almost every individual interested in the prosperity of Glasgow. He knew that by the Government authorities in London, the progress made by this school was looked upon as exceedingly encouraging, and as placing it upon a rank at least equal to that of any other school of design in the country. There was also one part of the report which he thought deserved particular attention. A few gentlemen had come forward in aid of the library and of that collection of works of art by which the school would be greatly benefitted. He thought this was an example which ought by all means to be followed as widely as possible. It might be done by many gentlemen without inconvenience to themselves, and the placing of valuable books or of valuable and useful works of art in the hands of the committee, to be ranged in the school gallery, would be the means of effecting more good by such an instrumentality than could be reaped by retaining them in any other situation. He might refer to the example of the Highland and Agricultural Society, in forming by this means an extensive and valuable museum, and he hoped the friends of the Glasgow School of Design would follow in the same path. They had already a good library; Mr. Macmanus had a small sum at his disposal for this purpose, which he had expended very usefully, and the Government School of London had sent them down some works of great utility. But he looked upon it as only in its infancy as a library of art and useful design—as a gallery where all might resort, with the certainty of increasing their knowledge of those branches to which it related, and which were of the greatest advantage to every class of the community. There was another point of much importance to which he would refer. It must never be overlooked by those desiring to profit by the instruction afforded at the school, that little good could be derived by their attendance for only one, two, or three years. The ultimate objects of this school could not be attained by an attendance of even three years; it was only by a course of years that this could be done. He would wish this to be particularly impressed on the pupils, some of whom seemed to fancy that one or two sessions might make them proficient. This was a mistake. The pupils who intended to make any branch of industry or art the business of their lives, should attend a course of sessions—five or six years—and by their acting upon this principle, the school would be enabled to send out designers whose abilities would be creditable to the institution, and highly advantageous to themselves.

Mr. W. Crum proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Macmanus, the head-master of the school. Many of the directors were aware that when the promoters of the institution first began their exertions, little hope was held out that they should find a properly qualified master. Glasgow was looked to by the Government authorities as, perhaps, the most important locality that could be found for forwarding the object which was kept in view in originating such institutions; and this fact, together with the distance of the locality from head quarters, rendered it necessary that a man of the highest qualifications should be sent down, and one in whom the committee could have confidence. Such a man had fortunately been sent. He had then been known for some time for his productions in the higher departments of art. His great cartoon, exhibited in Westminster Hall, showed such variety of talent, and such fitness for the particular object the Government had in view, that he was engaged by the Government for the Somerset House school during Mr. Wilson's absence in Paris; and on that gentleman's return, he resolved, from his experience of Mr. Macmanus, that he was the best qualified of any he knew for conducting the business of the Glasgow school. In proof of the opinion entertained of him by the directors, he would mention, that it was intended to institute a school in Paisley, which Government was expected to encourage, and Mr. Wilson, who had charge of the arrangements in all such cases, had named Mr. Macmanus as the fittest person to carry his views into effect.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

In connection with Mr. Macmanus, and the cartoon which was instrumental in obtaining for him the responsible and gratifying post this gentleman now holds, we cannot omit saying, what we have heard from Mr. Macmanus's lips half a dozen times, that but for the purchase of one or two of his paintings by the Art-Union of London, small as the amount was, he could not have ventured to apply himself to the production of the work in question. This is but one of a hundred such instances, well worth pondering at this moment.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. French Angas's exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, of drawings illustrative of the natives and scenery of New Zealand and South Australia, to which we referred last week, should be visited, not only by those who desire to obtain clear ideas of the people and the country, but by all who are willing to reward energy, perseverance, and ability. There are above 200 drawings, the result of a residence of nearly three years, and a journey of 40,000 miles. We may note, that the exterior woodwork of some of the houses is seen to be elaborately carved.

New Paddington Hospital.—A correspondent asks why the New Paddington Hospital, to which the public were called upon to contribute, under the plea of its *urgent necessity* (caused by accidents occurring to the many workmen employed in the new buildings in the vicinity), is left in the unsatisfactory stand-still state, in which it is and has been for the last six months and upwards? The required subscriptions, he says, have been raised long ago. It is more than nine months since Prince Albert laid the first stone. The whole of the work since done, consists in getting in the footings of the walls, which are covered over with asphalte, as if to allow of their remaining in their present state for any indefinite period.

Llandilo Church Competition.—In reply to the inquiry made in our last, we are informed that a printed circular, signed by the chairman of the committee, has been forwarded to the competitors, stating that the designs will be submitted to competent judges in England, and that information has since been received, that their decision cannot be expected before the end of the present month.

ARCHITECTURAL SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

We resume our summary of architectural matter in the journals. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month is illustrated with a view of East Brent Church, Somersetshire, and has an account of the manor. The church has a western tower, and a lofty spire. A notice is given of the Almonry at Westminster, the place where Caxton erected his first printing-press. The common notion that Abbot Islip's chapel was the scene of his labours is disproved. Within the Almonry was a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, opposite to which an almshouse was erected, shortly before the Reformation. The gatehouse, used as a prison, which stood between the sanctuary and Dean's-yard, was illustrated in the number of the magazine for March, 1836. The notice is headed with a sketch of the house, lately demolished, called "Caxton's House," but which was not older than the reign of Charles the First. The almshouses erected by Cornelius Vandun, about the time of Henry the Eighth, and the Cock public-house, in Tothill-street, are of greater interest.—In a review of a late work on St. Dunstan's Church, the truth of the common story, ascribing the plan to Sir Christopher Wren's daughter, is considered as probable. The account, which is by the Rev. T. Murray, appears to contain much interesting matter.

The Ecclesiologist for this month, besides an article on funerals, which, though not strictly calculated for notice in The Builder, is deserving of very attentive consideration, has a paper on the distinction of chancel and "sacrarium." As shewn in the paper on "Piscinæ," in our last volume, the word "sacrarium" has been variously employed. It is here defined, as that part of the church which in a late edifice would be inclosed by the altar rails. Its distinction from the chancel is said to be marked by *construction* or by *arrangement;* in the first case, by a difference in form, height, width, or by an arch; in the other, by a screen, a flight of steps, or by character of detail. In English churches, it is generally marked by arrangement only; a constructive difference is found oftener in the minster than in the parish church. Instances of this difference are given. "The sacrarium, thus distinguished, is the place set apart for the ministers of the Eucharist, as the choir is that set apart for those of the ordinary daily prayers. As the latter have their official seats in the choir, so the former have theirs in the sacrarium; namely, the stone stalls known κατ' ἐξοχήν, as sedilia, which are evidently the successors of the seats formerly occupied by the clergy within the apse. This position, possibly from humility, they have now for many ages forsaken, and occupy stalls in the choir; the seats within the sacrarium being consigned to those of their number who are actually engaged in the Eucharistic service, and these being placed at the side, instead of behind the altar."—The probable appearance of a new edition of "Dugdale's Monasticon," has suggested a companion work, comprising notices of every cathedral church and chapel, ancient and modern, and every religious ruin in England. It is considered that such a work would be of great value, and would be accomplished without difficulty by the aid of the different architectural societies. Connected with this proposition is that for a map of England, in which should be marked the sites of all religious buildings, either at present or formerly existing.—In the notice of St. Mary's Church, Bishop's Cannings, Wilts, the curious chair, which has been called a "confessional," is described. It is here considered as an example of the ancient "carrel." These "pewes or carrells" were stalls, usually fixed in the cloisters of monastic buildings, for the monks, who, "when they had dyned, did resorte to that place of cloister, and there studyed upon there books." The back of this seat has a painting of a large hand, called the *Manus Meditationis*, every joint being marked with a distinct motto.—It appears that Pembrokeshire is remarkable for a peculiar kind of church, of solid construction, and somewhat castellated in its character. The towers taper, and often occupy the position of a transept.—Amongst the new churches, are that of the Holy Trinity, at Manchester, described in the last volume of The Builder, and St. Paul's, at Brighton. The latter is designed by Mr. Carpenter, and is shewn in an engraving. The difficulty so often met with, in a church on the west side of a street, is here ably encountered. We have only left ourselves room to say, that the restorations at Chester Cathedral—not altogether satisfactory, we regret to find—are described at length; that those at Reigate Church, St. Michael's, Coventry, the Charter-house Chapel, Crawley Church, Sussex, remarkable for its roof with a double ridge, are amongst those noticed, and that lychnoscopes are considered to be symbolic of the wound in the Saviour's side. The advertisement of a door from York Minster for sale, certainly requires explanation, and shews the necessity for a depository of such relics,—a subject repeatedly urged by ourselves. No pains should be spared to obtain this door for the proposed department in the Museum.

The *Athenæum* (March 7th) reviews a work by J. S. Burn on "The History of the French, Walloon, Dutch, and other foreign Protestant refugees," which might be referred to in a history of art in England, as well as for some account of the different places of worship, which they erected. It is shewn, that these fugitives introduced the knowledge of many new arts and manufactures, in the practice of which they met with some opposition from native industry. Disturbances took place, much fomented by the city apprentices, and for which the plasterers got sent to Newgate. This was towards the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Burn enumerates about forty French and Walloon churches and chapels in London and its neighbourhood, of which the mother churches may be considered to be those in Threadneedle-street, now pulled down and rebuilt in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and that in Edward-street, Soho, the representative of the old Savoy, rebuilt in Bloomsbury-street.* It seems that the skill of the Dutch in dyking and draining was called into exercise in England. This determined the sites of many of their churches. Thus Sir Nicholas (or Cornelius?) Vermuyden undertook the draining of Whittlesey Meer, and of the marsh at Thorney Abbey, in the Isle of Ely, as well as of 70,000 acres of land covered with water at Hatfield Chase, in the county of York. Canvey Island, at the mouth of the Thames, near South Bemfleet, in Essex, was in 1622 the subject of a contract for the dyking against the sea. Joas Croppenburgh, a Dutchman, undertook the work, his payment being a fee-simple in one third of the lands; and a similar quantity is now set apart for the repairs of the sea walls. During the work a timber chapel arose for the use of the Dutchmen employed.

The new part of the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastia*, contains drawings of altar candlesticks and coverings, a funeral pall, chairs for churches, and a stone lichgate. In reference to this series, we could wish that the examples were in all cases distinctly specified, and their *locale* given; this hint might also be followed in the *Ecclesiologist*. We are sometimes puzzled to know where a particular church is situated, as even in the same county we find several places bearing the same name.

The *Art-Union Journal* has an account of the collection of H. T. Hope, Esq., with a list of the pictures, and a review of the glass manufacture at Stourbridge. The journal is, as usual, copiously illustrated; our limits will admit of little that is not strictly architectural. Heideloff's work on Gothic decoration is proceeding with increased value. The erection of the new National Gallery at Dresden has been decided upon. The sale of a picture by James Barry for *eleven guineas and a half*, with a probability of its being cut to pieces, we take to be a national disgrace. We thought, that the appreciation of the highest works of art was on the increase.

From the matter in the *Archæological Journal*, we select an account of the cromlechs in the Island of Anglesey. It is now admitted, that these remains were sepulchres. The ecclesiastical antiquities of the Isle of Man have been illustrated in an account of the Cathedral of St. German, at Peel Castle. This edifice is in ruins, and was of very rude construction; it corresponded with the first pointed style of architecture, and it would be interesting to compare it with the cathedrals at Iona and Kirkwall, but especially with that at Drontheim, as the Bishops of Mona received their consecration from the Norwegian archbishop. There is a round tower, also within the precincts of the castle, and a building perhaps corresponding with the ancient oratories of Cornwall. Mr. Blore notices some remains of William of Wykham's work in the cloisters at St. George's Chapel, but the drawing, mentioned in the table of contents, is unaccountably wanting. In the report of the proceedings at the Institute, are drawings of Runic crosses, and of the curious monuments lately discovered in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol. Dr. Bromet exhibited a rubbing of a credence-table on the *south* side of the chancel in Brabourne Church, Kent, and two curious crypts at Guildford were mentioned. The discovery of two windows, and the remains of a lateral chapel at St. Alban's Abbey is notic d. It appears, that the Irish had great skill in the art of casting and working bronze, at a very early period, of which illustrations are given. There is also a view of the chancel of Higham Ferrers Church and other illustrations from the "Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton." The church has some good screen-work and brasses. The spire is an example of the entasis, lately noticed at the Institute of British Architects, a feature found in Lincolnshire in several examples. There is a curious pavement, and some ogee-headed window of reticulated tracery. The Bede House and Vicarage adjoin the church, and the churchyard cross is of beautiful character.

Chambers's Journal gives a good notice of ancient baths, extracted from M. Corbel Lagneau's "Traité Complet des Bains," and some notes on the town of Seville. In the *Mechanic's Magazine* a discussion is now going forward, as to the merits of Mr. Jopling's "Septenary System of Generating Curves."

We also note in the contents of a French journal, "La Revue Nouvelle," the first of a series of papers on the antiquities of Paris, by the Count de Laborde. The subject in the March number is "Civil Monuments: the Hotels."—The "Annales Archéologiques" for January and February, 1845, contains illustrations of the church of Notre Dame de Chalons-sur-Marne, with a description by M. Didron. The edifice was once crowned by five spires.—The *English Review* announces an article on "The Pyramids and their Builders," and the *Classical Museum* a second paper on the Roman forum.—The *Philosophical Magazine* has an article on "The Derivation of the Word *Theodolite*." A second number of the new journal, the "Archæologia Cambrensis," is amongst the announcements.

* In passing this new building a few weeks since, we noticed that some rascal had broken off the nose of one of the corbels to the north door. Until the public are sufficiently alive to the value of works of art to act as their preservers, and punish an offender, we can never hope to see such vagabonds treated as they deserve.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

The power obtained over the sun, and announced almost simultaneously in France and England some time since, by M. Daguerre and Mr. Fox Talbot, startled the world. That a man's image, reflected momentarily on a polished surface, could be captured and detained there permanently for the gratification of his friends, appeared impossible. Thousands speedily flocked to see the operation, availed themselves of it, and continue to do so: (there are no pictures for which men are so willing to pay as for pictures of themselves), and such is the effect of repetition, we shall soon be led to forget entirely the wonderful nature of the discovery.

Considerable improvements have been made in the process since it was first practised, one of the most important of which was the introduction of colour. For a time, as was to be expected, this could not be satisfactorily effected; we have recently, however, inspected a number of portraits finished in this way by Mr. Beard, at his establishment in King William-street, City, which are quite beautiful. The colour is uniform, and so transparent as not to affect the likeness in any degree. We are disposed to think, that as these become known they will lead to a fresh influx of visitors. Mr. Beard has succeeded in making an arrangement, by which a daguerreotype may be re-produced either of increased or of less size,—until this time a difficulty.

FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL AND COLLATERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Introduction of Gas in the Cities of Germany.—The municipality of Augsburg have concluded an agreement with Messrs. Eichthal and Dollfuss, the contractors of the Stuttgard Company—for lighting that ancient city of Bavaria with gas, which will be the first of that kingdom thus benefitted. Nürnburg also will shortly receive the same boon.

Art-Exhibition of Paris.—In the same proportion as the number of articles exhibited increase, the interest of the Parisian public seems to decrease! The gallery of the Louvre, which in former years could hardly contain the number of visitors, has been but half filled, since it opened this time. Few are the pictures, which, attract attention from afar, as it were—and it is surprising to see how many subjects have been taken from scenes of horror, murder, and other crimes, which, but rarely, and for historical purposes, ought to occupy the talent of the artist. The whole air of our age is impregnated with great, and beauteous, and philanthropic ideas—and the only thing in the art-world required, is to give them external shape and form. We may confess, however, that it is much easier to jog on in the beaten track of the middle ages, than to find new roads across the expanse of a new age.—The only real popular painter of modern France is Horace Vernet, and his picture of the "Battle of Isly" is actually *besieged* by a crowd of lookers-on. In many pictures, on the other hand, *Goethian* subjects are easily discernible, and A. Scheffer has exhibited some more Faust scenes, not to be compared, however, with his former ones. A real picture, full of a speaking, melancholy poetry, is "*The poor Wife*" of G. Bohn, of Stuttgard.

Munich.—The anniversary of the Royal Society was celebrated by a speech of Prof. Lassaulx on the study of Greek and Roman antiquities.—Lieutenant Gillis, U. S. Navy, has been here for some time, and has largely circulated a report on the building and arrangements of the Navigation Observatory at Washington. He is superintending here the construction of a refractor of 9″ light for that national establishment.

Hamburg in 1497.—Dr. Lappenberg, the well-known Hamburg antiquary, has just published some miniatures of the above date, which throw much light on the manners and buildings of that city in the middle ages. It appears from the small extent of the buildings of the law courts of those times, that they were only built for an occasional shelter against bad weather, while the proceedings were mainly carried on in the open air. In the same way was built the old Hamburg Exchange, being merely a roof-work for protection, when occasion required.

Humboldt and Liebig.—It has been ascertained of late, that it was the former gentleman who first took Liebig by the hand at Paris, when Liebig—whose merits extend over all branches of technical science—was a very little man indeed. This confirms the old saying, "diamond cuts diamond." It is in fact, the bane of *mediocrity*, that it can never see beyond itself.

The Railway from Lyons to Geneva—creates the most lively interest on account of its commercial importance, and as an object of construction. There was, for some short time, an apprehension lest the central station of this line should be established at Ferney, but this has been now changed more reasonably for Geneva, where the goods from the south of France will arrive by the Lyons Railway, and thence be conveyed by steamers over the lake, and *vice versâ*. The best plan seems to be, that the road, after having passed the Fort de l'Ecluse, will cross the Rhone near Chanay, and follow its left bank up to the walls of Geneva. It is to be regretted that the great political fuss and confusion reigning in Switzerland has hitherto interfered with the proposals of an English company, who intended to overspread the whole extent of the Confederation with a net of grand and useful lines of steam communication.

Super-revision of French Railways.—The late accident on the Havre-Rouen Line, will, no doubt, impress the company with great caution in future. Not only has the best medical aid to be had at Rouen been afforded to the injured, but physicians from *Paris* have been despatched, who visit them twice a day. A commission has been elected by the Lower House, to visit Havre, and examine and report on the accident.

Ancient Structures in Peru. From Mr. De Tschudi's unpublished work.—I found in the Purna many ruins of the mighty roads of the ancient *Incas*, reaching from Cuzco to Quito—probably the most stupendous work of American aboriginal civilization. However ignorant we may yet be of the laws, &c., of these ancient monarchs, grand roads bespeak always a grand country! The chief ruins are to be seen between Jauja and Tarma. According to these, the road was 25 to 30 yards broad, and covered with polished broad flags. Every 10 or 12 yards, a row of smaller stones somewhat raised, was laid across, so that the road assumed the shape of a rising terrace; the brim also was supplied with a narrow wall of smaller stones. On many hills of the *plateau*, ruins of station-houses are to be met with, which served as a shelter for the messengers of state. These were built in places which commanded a large horizon—and as soon as one messenger had started from a station, a signal was hoisted, at the seeing of which, that of the next station started to meet the former half way, &c. How quick these messengers performed their way, may be gathered from the well averred fact, that at the Royal Palace of Cuzco, fresh fish was served on the table, which had been caught in the sea, near the *Temple of the Sun*, at Lurin, a distance of 200 leagues. These station-houses are not to be confounded with the ancient forts, which were erected along the old Inca road for protecting the corn-magazines (!), which the Incas had established in these high mountain-*plateaux*, where sustenance is scarce. These ruins are yet in a good state of preservation throughout the *Altos* of South and Middle Peru. They are, generally, large, round towers, erected on the slopes of rocks, with numerous irregular, long but narrow openings. The entrance was also very narrow, in many subterraneous, and a good distance from the tower. It is also said, that these high lands contain a vast amount of gold, wrought in various ornamental shapes, buried here at the arrival of the Spaniards.

Museum at Constantinople.—The sultan has just ordered the establishment of museums of arts and sciences to be open to the public gratuitously. The library of the seraglio also, which has been hitherto jealously guarded against all intrusion, is now open for public use. These measures are owing to the activity of H. E. secretary Rashid Pasha.

Architecture in Constantinople.—There scarcely passes a week, where, if not entire streets, at least more or less houses are not here consumed by fire. The late fire in the district of Psamatia consumed, in one night, a couple of hundred of tenements. All these severe lessons, however, have no effect upon the Turks; the débris are cleared away, and new buildings erected—as bad as the former. A plan or section are here unheard of things, except with public buildings, barracks, and such like, of which some are showy enough. With other minor buildings, the procedure is the following. On the badly-constructed foundation of the house, a few posts are placed horizontally, upon which a few others are placed perpendicularly, which are fastened with nails to the former. On the top of these, horizontal poles are placed, all which is followed up by others placed either perpendicular or oblique, until the skeleton of the house is completed. Then they look out, where door and window-places might be formed most conveniently. For dividing the stories of the house, a number of thin transversal battens are placed on the posts, on which above and underneath some, boards are nailed down, and thus floor and ceiling of the rooms are completed. Then the external posts, forming the skeleton, are equally covered with boards, which boarded surface is then covered with a mortar, made of a little lime and greater part of building rubbish. Thus walls and partitions are done. The front of the house is furnished with a little projection, the favourite resort of the idle females, who repose there the whole day on their cushions. This, however, is not elevated more than five or six feet above ground, so little, indeed, that the passers-by have to take care not to run their heads counter. The roof is covered with bad wooden tiles, on which a boarded top (called *shantak*) is constructed, which is used for drying the clothes, &c. Finally, some cobbled doors and windows are placed, and the inside walls are whitewashed—and with *luxurious* people, the ceiling of the rooms and the outer walls are painted with some oil-colour. If, after all, some chests have been placed in the rooms, where the cushions are kept during daytime, to be used as a bed—the house of a Turk at Constantinople is ready, when with the owner, mice and rats may get in at the same time, without much trouble. This is the general architectural type, on which after hundreds and hundreds of conflagrations, this metropolis rises from its ashes in a very short time. This apathy is even shared by the European inhabitants, and even at Pera but a very few had their former houses replaced by stone buildings, after the fire of last year.—*Drey Jahre in Constantin.*

J. L——y.

STATE OF RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Mr. Blair, writing to the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—"Having recently had occasion to inspect the viaduct at Stockport, I was greatly surprised to find that the means of drainage for the surface-water of the roadway (railway), is totally inadequate for its intended purpose; the consequence is that the water is *constantly percolating through* the arches, and thereby materially endangering the safety of the fabric. It is well known that water has the effect of disentegrating the particles which compose any mortar or cement. Now it must be manifest that as soon as this is effectually accomplished, the brickwork of the arch will have nothing to bind it together; consequently, if there be any great weight passing over the arch, is it not more than likely to cause a failure? The extent of the evil to which I allude is greater in some parts of the viaduct than at others, and appears to deserve especial attention, when we consider that the water is silently but *surely* doing so much mischief, and the awful sacrifice of life that might take place, in case of a downfall. It is not my wish to create unnecessary alarm; but a sense of duty induces me to record the above facts, in the hope that the railway company will investigate the subject.

Since writing the above, I have examined the viaduct over the river Tame, at Guide Bridge, on the Sheffield (main) line, and find that several of the arches have become *deformed;* as a remedy for this evil, large balks of timber have been introduced between the piers! I have no hesitation in adding that the above failure arises from a similar cause to that of the Stockport viaduct.

DESTRUCTION OF NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.

Sir,—I last week paid a visit to Lewes, for the purpose of inspecting the interesting remains of antiquity which have recently been brought to light, and to the notice of the public, by that active body, the "British Archæological Association."

The chief objects of interest include the remains of Gundreda, the supposed daughter of the Conqueror, and that of her husband, William the Earl de Warrene. These were consigned to the care of the authorities of the church of Southover, previous to their meeting with a suitable resting place.

Imagine my disgust and indignation on discovering that the leaden coffin lid of Gundreda had been removed—it was believed by the sexton—to London, to exhibit at the meeting of some learned institute, while the lid of the Earl had undergone some vile process of rubbing, so *entirely effacing* the inscription, that, with the exception of the letter W, the rest of the name is positively rubbed into a hole, large enough to admit two fingers.

As a humble admirer of our national antiquities, I beg to protest against these indecent proceedings, and suggest that a demand be made for the immediate restitution of the missing lid, and a recommendation to the authorities of the church, to endeavour to prevent a recurrence of these acts of desecration and destruction.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

H. B. B.

Brighton, April 8th, 1846.

RAILWAY JOTTINGS.

On the 27th ult., the foundation-stone of the Wharfdale Viaduct on the Leeds and Thirsk Line, was laid by the chairman of the company, Mr. H. C. Marshall; when completed, this viaduct will embrace 25,000 cubic yards of masonry. In length, it will be about 470 yards, and will stand on twenty-one arches of semi-elliptical form of 60 feet span. Its greatest height will be about 90 feet, and its least height 60 feet. Placed in the centre of a beautiful valley, through which flows the classical river Wharfe—on one side the finely wooded domains of Harewood-park, and on the other, to the westward, the scenery of Ilkley and Bolton Abbey—the viaduct will constitute a noble feature and ornament of the whole. Mr. Grainger is the engineer, and Mr. Bray the contractor.——Mr. Locke, in his evidence before the Gauge Commissioners, speaking on the effect of climate on railways, says, you can never get over the inequalities of the road arising from the change of temperature and weather. You may have the most perfect road that has been standing for months, and been run upon daily—you will have a shower of rain, or a continuation of wet weather, during the time the trains are running, and in two days the roads may become positively dangerous, and no ordinary precautions can meet that; therefore, I say, until we can ensure our roads being in better order than we can at present, we ought not even to maintain our present speed.——The *Daily News* says, that a geographer at Munich has made the calculation, that when all the railways projected are in activity, a person may proceed from that capital to St. Petersburgh in 66 hours, to Naples in 47, to Rome in 38, to Hamburg in 35, to Paris in 32, to Berlin in 25, to Geneva in 24, to Milan in 23, to Venice in 22, to Dresden in 21, to Vienna in 18, to Leipzig in 18, to Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 17, to Strasburg in 15, to Stuttgard in 9, and to Nuremberg in 8 hours.——It is fully expected, that the Richmond Railway will be open for conveyance of the public to Wandsworth fair on Whit-Monday, and be completed throughout by June next. The greatest engineering difficulty has been the crossing of the osier beds, which are considerably below high water mark, and a mere deposit of mud, to the depth of many feet. Over these beds and the Wandle, as well as other streams, twenty-two arches were to be erected, and of these all but one have been completed.——The posts for sustaining the wires of the galvanic telegraph are erected nearly all the way between Leeds and Derby.——At a recent meeting of the Town Council at Hull, a letter accompanied by plans was read from F. Rosenberg and John Malan, proposing the construction of a railway and tunnel for connecting the Hull and Selby Railway with the Victoria Dock and the east side of the town of Hull. A plan was also submitted by the same parties, for a new dock proposed to be erected on the Foreshore of the garrison.——Mr. Brunel, in his evidence before the Gauge Commission, stated, that he thought every circumstance connected with the construction of the railway is in favour of the wide gauge, as respects the safety of the carriages and the facility of their running at high speeds; but still he should not be at all afraid of running carriages at 60 miles an hour on the narrow gauge. He further said, on the subject of the break of gauge, so far as the coal trade is affected, experience in railway matters enables me to state, that, as regards coal, there is no difficulty whatever in keeping up a set of waggons for that particular branch of trade; the trade is regular, the demands and supply are very regular indeed, and there is no difficulty in having, particularly for the large consumption of Oxford and that neighbourhood, a stock to that particular purpose. That stock, I believe, would be a new one; and I am quite sure, that, if the line is made to Rugby, the coalowners, and all parties carrying coal, will forget all their difficulties, and be too happy to have a stock made to supply the Oxford market.——The first bridge over the London and Birmingham line which was the means of communication from the Hampstead Road to Upper Seymour-street, has been removed, and a large number of houses which were nearly finished have been pulled down. All the houses on the east side of Whittlebury-street have been taken by the company, the owners and occupiers, in some instances, receiving as much as 40*l.* premium for going out, and are to be pulled down immediately after the sale of the materials on the 16th instant. The houses in Drummond-street, on the west side of the terminus, have also been taken, and negotiations are, it is understood, still pending for the range of houses, from Drummond-street to Birchmore-street, in Seymour-street, by the company.——On Tuesday week a bridge over the Newcastle and Carlisle line gave way. It was originally erected upon piles, and the recent heavy floods have deepened the river at one of the piers to such an extent, that the piles have given way, and two of the arches have sunk on the lower side of the bridge fully two feet, and thus rendered the line impassable for the trains.——Last week nineteen labourers, while excavating a tunnel at Courcelles, near Paris, were inclosed by the falling in of a considerable quantity of earth and sand. By means of a water-course they held communication with those who came to their assistance, and complained most of the want of air. The chief engineer instantly bored through from the surface down to that part of the tunnel in which they were. The last accounts state that the men, although not then liberated, were in good health and spirits, and that the mound which inclosed them had been reduced to no greater thickness than 6 or 7 feet.——A letter addressed to the proprietors of the Great Western Railway by "One of Yourselves," has, within the last week, gone the round of the London press in the form of an advertisement. The object of the writer is to induce his brother shareholders to come to a ready and reasonable decision, in accordance with prevailing opinions, on the guage question. He traces the history of the broad guage, dwells upon its origin, gives its money value as compared with the narrow, and points to its engineering results with respect to economy, celerity, safety, &c. After referring to the recommendation of the Guage Commissioners that some equitable means should be found for producing uniformity of guage, he foretells that, if this advice be not acted upon, other companies will be too ready to lay down an opposition line on the narrow guage.——On Monday last another portion of the South Eastern Railway was opened, viz. from Canterbury to Ramsgate. At a dinner given on the occasion, Mr. Macgregor, the chairman of the company said, that henceforth there would be a daily communication between London and Ostend by steamers in connection with the new branch line.——The Preston viaduct consists of 27 arches, and it crosses the turnpike-road from London to Brighton, near the Brighton terminus. It has been finished several weeks, and the principal portion of the wooden centres supporting the arches taken away. On Saturday morning the men engaged in ballasting the line over the viaduct, discovered symptoms of the middle arch, which crosses the turnpike-road, having given way. Workmen were immediately employed in placing timber to support the arch. It was found to have sunk a foot or 18 inches, and will have to be taken down and rebuilt. This arch was of wider span than the others, and was the only elliptic arch in the viaduct. Some persons ascribe its subsidence to its being built in that form, others to the continued wet weather, as another of the arches has since been found to be cracked. They will both have to be taken down and rebuilt. Such an occurrence as this demands strict inquiry.

TO PREVENT CONDENSATION ON SLATE COVERING.

Sir,—Having seen in The Builder, a short time since, an inquiry from a correspondent for means to prevent condensation on the under side of slate slabs, when used as a covering for flats, I beg, through the same medium, to inform him, and others to whom the information may be useful, that by simply covering the under side with one or two coats of strong distemper colour, the annoyance may be prevented. This I have found to answer well in a closet in my garden, where the nuisance arising from constant dripping, led to the investigation of the subject, and the result attained.

Yours, &c., from the beginning,
Chelmsford, April 13th, 1846. Nemo.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 7th, 1846. Sir John Rennie, President, in the chair. The conversation upon the estuary of the River Severn being renewed, led to an interesting discussion upon the River Clyde, and the capability for improvements of that river, which will be continued at the next meeting. The paper read, was a short notice by Mr. G. Buchanan explanatory of a plan and sections of the Midlothian Coal Fields.

The coal field treated of, is that by which the City of Edinburgh has long been supplied, and it was stated to be still very far from being exhausted, but that a very large portion of the coal seams were rendered useless on account of the vast volume of water which, percolating through the old workings, pervaded the freestone strata above the coal, and poured down in such quantities, that the pumping engines were barely sufficient to keep open the present workings; it therefore became the object of the proprietors to obtain an extensive system of drainage throughout the coal-field. Mr. Buddle, of Newcastle, was requested to draw up a report on the subject, from which it appeared that the great difficulty to be encountered arose from the circumstance, that an open water communication existed throughout the district, and a pumping-engine placed in any one spot would draw the water from every part around, which would render it an operation involving great labour and expense, which ought to be borne equally by all the mine proprietors. The paper then described the situation of the great dyke by which the coal was intersected and thrown 80 fathoms upwards; the north east boundary, where the seams are standing on edge, and then gave the different seams of coal and their qualities. These were—

Splint coal..	3 feet thick..	good quality.
Rough	3 „ ..	ditto
Busic......	4 „ ..	inferior quality not much worked.
Diamond ..	4 „ ..	valuable when found.
Jewel......	4 „ ..	most valuable.

THE IRON TRADE.

The quarterly meetings of the iron masters of South Staffordshire and Shropshire were held on the 8th instant at Wolverhampton, on the 9th at Birmingham, on the 10th at Stourbridge, and on the 11th at Dudley. There was an evident intention on the part of the masters to keep up the prices of the last quarter. A great number of buyers present tendered orders at reduced prices, but the masters were firm, and refused to accede to a reduction, however small, upon any description of iron. There appears to have been no alternative to the determination acted upon at these meetings, owing to the high price of materials, and the difficulties which must attend any attempt to reduce wages at the present time. The prices quoted were for pig-iron, from 4*l.* 15s. to 5*l.* 10s.; bar-iron, 10*l.*; railway iron, from 10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.*

The manufacturers complain bitterly of existing prices, as they have the effect of shutting them out of the foreign market, and obliging them to sell at home at ruinous rates. Some idea of the extent to which the price of the raw material has thus effected our iron manufacturers may be formed, when we state the rates at which iron has been sold in these districts, as fixed by the quarterly meetings during the last four years:—

	Bars. £ s. £ s.	Hoop. £ s. £ s.	Pig. £ s. £ s.
April, 1843..	4 10 to 5 0..	6 0 to 6 10..	3 10 —
„ 1844..	7 10 to 8 10..	7 0 to 7 10..	4 0 to 4 10
„ 1845..	10 0 to 11 10..	11 0 to 12 10..	5 5 to 5 10
„ 1846..	10 0 to 12 0..	11 0 to 12 0..	4 15 to 5 10

At Glasgow the prices of pig-iron have remained very firm, viz., holders at 68s., cash for three-fifths No. 1, and two-fifths No. 3, and 69s. to 70s. cash for all No. 1, free on board.

THE QUEEN AND ARCHITECTURE.

Her Majesty has been pleased to manifest her interest in the advancement of architectural skill, by a step which will be viewed with much gratification by many of our readers. On Monday next Earl de Grey will take the chair at the Institute of Architects, to present the medals recently awarded, and the circumstance to which we allude will then be stated.

DOORWAY, CANONBURY HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

CARVED DOORWAY.

GREAT CHAMBER, CANONBURY HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

CANONBURY HOUSE was formerly the residence of the celebrated Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, a man of immense wealth and well known at the time for his active services to his fellow-citizens. Sir John Spencer's daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was married in 1594 to William Lord Compton, by which match the manor of Canonbury came into the Northampton family, and is now the property of the present earl. Canonbury House internally is one of the richest specimens of the architecture of James I. that is to be found in the neighbourhood of London. The house, or rather the remains, are of considerable extent, forming at the present time several large dwelling-houses, inhabited by different families. That portion of the building which contains the best rooms, and is in the finest preservation, is occupied as a ladies' school, conducted by Miss Green. From a passage on the first floor leading to the drawing room, is taken the doorway, the subject of our sketch; this passage with a room adjoining, was formerly a portion of the old great

chamber, a room of considerable extent, the scene formerly of many a rollicking party and festive entertainment, but which is now cut down to more sober dimensions fit for a modern drawing room. Its architectural decorations are of extraordinary rich character; its ceiling is a very fine piece of decorative plaster work, and in design one of excellent taste. The room contains a quaintly carved oak fireplace, in which are small statues of Mars and Venus draped. The room had originally wood panelling and carved pilasters placed at intervals; all this, with the exception of two or three pilasters, have disappeared; the doorway, with the busts of the old English gentleman and dame in the quaint costume of the time, is very curious.

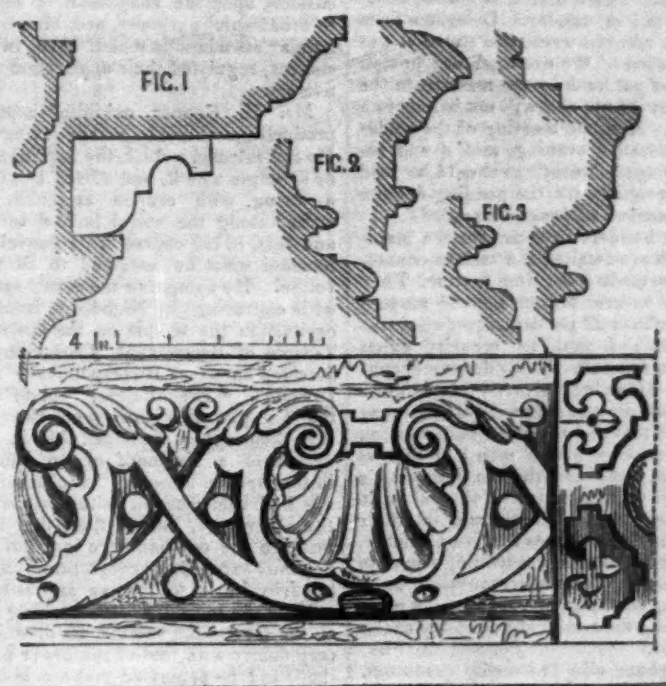
These doorways generally projected like small screens into these great rooms, and were used as a protection from the cold. The present appearance of the doorway, placed so awkwardly in the corner, and cutting off the pilasters, is probably owing to some alteration of later times. The small print of details shew its Roman moulding and enriched frieze; there are several running ornaments throughout the building of the same character as the latter. The ceiling of the room bears the date 1599, probably that year when Sir John Spencer came to reside on the spot. Besides the great chamber, there are several other rooms full of rich carvings, especially one on the ground-floor, now used as the young ladies' school-room, which retains all its original decoration: this was formerly the parlour of the old mansion.

The whole of the carving of these old buildings is carefully protected by the noble owner, the present Marquis of Northampton: the tenants being strictly directed in their leases to uphold, maintain, &c., all the several antiquities submitted to their charge.

C. J. Richardson.

Fig. 1. Section of cornice: the architrave mouldings behind.
Fig. 2. Section of mouldings under bust and at base.
Fig. 3. Section of mouldings at pedestal.

DETAILS OF DOORWAY.



THE CURVED LINES OF THE PARTHENON.

"SCAMILLI IMPARES" OF VITRUVIUS.

After the appearance in our journal of Mr. Penrose's paper on this subject,* Mr. Jopling forwarded to us the following inquiries:—

1st. Will Mr. Penrose have the kindness to state what instrument was used in taking the levels of the Parthenon?

2nd. In what way those levels were taken?

3rd. Whether any plan was adopted to check the accuracy of the *level*, or the levels taken at the time?

Further it would be very desirable if both Mr. Penrose and Mr. Scoles would furnish you for The Builder with the actual dimensions they each took of the columns of the Parthenon.

Again, would it not also be desirable in some way, if not full size, yet on as large a scale as possible, to have the dimensions and actual form of lines, as well as a practical method of describing such curves, to shew their great accuracy, recorded in the Grecian Gallery of the British Museum?"

On submitting these to Mr. Penrose, we obtained the following reply:—

The instrument used for levelling, was a spirit level inserted in a wooden bar 2 feet long, working on a three-leg stand, having cross wire sights, and care was taken to reverse every observation, by which the same result was obtained in all cases.

As regards a practical method of describing such curves, take a straight-edge, H*h*, fig. 1, about 5 feet long; fix a string at one end of this straight-edge, *h*, and let the other end traverse, upon a table or drawing board, round a fixed point, H, by means of a pin or awl. Let the string be cut off exactly 2·025 feet shorter than the length, H*h*, of the rod. The string being fixed to the moveable end of the rod *h*, and to a fixed point S at some convenient distance HS, from H, viz., about 3 feet,

Now let the straight-edge revolve about H, and keep the string tight against it with a pencil, as at Q; thus will an hyperbola, PQA, be traced on the board, having all its horizontal dimensions equal to the real size, and

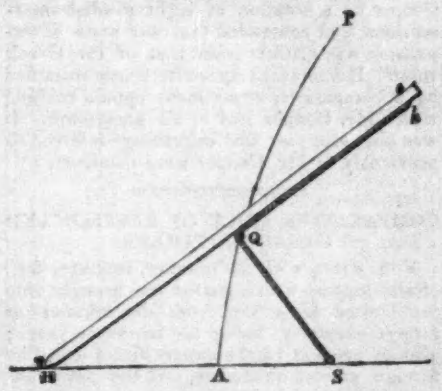


Fig. 1.

its vertical according to some scale which can be very easily determined:—

Draw AY perpendicular to HS, fig. 2, and at a distance, NP=$\frac{1}{11}$th of the axis we have been using, viz., $\frac{1{\cdot}013 \text{ feet}}{11}$ = ·092 feet, draw PF parallel with AY. Then set off FQ=·696 feet, which is equal the entire diminution of the column, and the segment QP will be proportional in height to the shaft of the column, and if it be divided so as to represent 31·4 feet, the scale so obtained will give the full size entasis at any point required.

A somewhat similar method may be used to obtain any desired entasis for any column that may be required, having first fixed upon the amount of the entasis and the diminution of the column, by first drawing the curve as here described, with any convenient axis and foci, and then applying a straight-edge until we get exactly or approximately the amount of entasis and diminution required; dividing the length of the arc so obtained for a vertical scale of the column; but as this implies something of the loose nature of a tentative process, it would of course be more satisfactory to fix exactly the upper, lower, and middle points of the proposed curve, the distance below the springing of the focal line, and then obtain the curve by an analytical, or, when possible, by a rigid geometrical process; the first method, however, is very easily done and capable of great exactness.

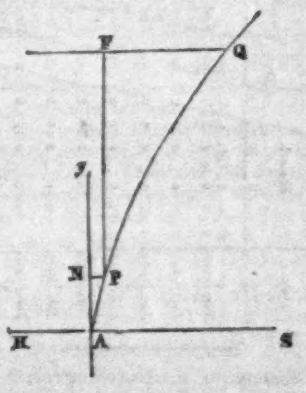


Fig. 2.

Mr. Penrose says, "the interpretation of the scamilli impares of Vitruvius by our correspondent, J. P. W. (*p.* 151 *ante*), is certainly a highly ingenious explanation of the passage as it stands in Newton's translation. But that translation is much too free, and does not give a faithful version of the Latin text. That of Wilkins is more true to his author, "The stylobate ought not to be constructed upon the horizontal level, but should rise gradually from the ends towards the centre, so as to have there a small addition. The inconvenience which might arise from a stylobate so constructed, may be obviated by means of unequal scamilli."

The simple literal translation is this:—"The stylobate ought to be set out, so as to have in the middle an addition, by means of unequal scamilli (or foot-stools). For if it be directed by the level, it will appear to the eye to be hollowed."

DISSOLUTION OF RAILWAY COMPANIES NOT INCORPORATED.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have communicated to Mr. Rogers, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, with a view to making it known with the least possible delay, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, immediately after Easter, to propose to Parliament a Bill to enable any railway company, which at the time of the passing of the Bill shall not have obtained an Act of Parliament, to dissolve itself.

By the Bill it is intended to provide for the calling of a meeting of the shareholders, either by the managing body, or by a given number of shareholders, at which meeting it is intended that the holders of a majority of the shares in the company, or the holders of three-fifths of the shares belonging to those present, or represented by proxy at the meeting, shall have the power to determine upon the dissolution of the company.

* See p. 122 *ante*.

STRIKE AMONG THE OPERATIVES.

At Liverpool the turn-out of the operatives in the building trades continues with very little prospect of an arrangement between the masters and men. There are, it is stated, about 4,000 hands out of employ. Delegates from all the trades met last week, and stated it was the determination of the workmen not to sign the declaration put forth by the masters, to the effect that they do not and will not belong to a trades' union. A public meeting of the trades was held on Tuesday evening, and it was resolved that delegates' meetings should be held every Friday evening, till the pending dispute between the masters and men be settled.

The master builders have put forth a manifesto, in which are detailed the various concessions they have made from time to time. They state that the several demands made amount to no less a sum than 22 per cent. upon what was formerly paid, and that no security exists against further demands. This document concludes in the following terms:—"It is quite clear that whatever temporary advantage may be gained, and loss and inconvenience avoided by the few masters whose men are now at work, that they are assisting in imposing a heavy and still increasing tax on the public, in destroying their own authority, and in vitally injuring the building business in all its branches, by surrendering the entire controlling power to the secret mandates of an irresponsible body, thus destroying the salutary check of the masters, and leaving the public at the mercy of the Trades Unions."

At Birmingham also the strike continues. A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Acorn Tavern, when upwards of fifty of the principal master builders attended. It was stated officially to the meeting that the two gas companies would co-operate with the masters in resisting the demand of the men. A deputation was then appointed to wait upon the architect of the Borough gaol, in course of erection, for the purpose of requesting him to suspend further operations at that building. The deputation, in pursuance of the above resolution, waited upon Mr. Hill, the architect, and were favourably received; and that gentleman promised to call a meeting of the Borough gaol committee, and lay the request of the masters before them. The object of this application is to cut off the resources of those men who are on strike, as contributions are levied upon the men at work. At this meeting it was stated that there were only three works of any importance in the course of erection in the town, namely, that of the Norwich Union Office in the Temple, the new gaol, and the intended erection at the corner of Temple-street, New-street, by Mr. Beilby, stationer. It was eventually resolved that the present demands made by the bricklayers are greater than the price of provisions or the state of trade warrant, but that the builders composing this meeting are willing to advance the bricklayers one shilling per week upon their present rate of wages, on condition that they comply with this offer immediately.

Last week the carpenters and joiners of Redditch struck for an advance of wages, namely, 3s. a-week more than they have been receiving during the winter.

The tin-plate workers employed in Birmingham, about seventy in number, have struck against a proposition made by their masters to reduce their prices twenty per cent.

At the Rhymary Iron-works great distress is experienced, owing to the men employed having struck for an advance of wages. They have done nothing for nearly two weeks, and the consequence is universal confusion and a total stagnation of trade. Numbers have left the place with a view of obtaining employment in the localities where wages are higher.

At Carmarthen the painters struck. The *Carmarthen Journal* says, the masters having consulted, and found their own, as well as their workmen's interests, would be best promoted by acceding to the very temperate and reasonable demand for an increase of wages, the differences between the parties have been amicably arranged.

To Clean Japanned or Paper-Mache Articles.—Warm water should never be used, as it is apt to crack the varnish. Olive oil applied with the hand will speedily remove slight scratches.

NATURAL TYPES IN DECORATIVE ART.

THE IONIC VOLUTE.

At the last meeting of the Decorative Art Society, March 25th, Mr. Crabb, V.P., in the chair, several observations were offered in discussion, upon the adaptation of natural types to ornamental purposes, and, also, on the symbolical associations which have, in many instances, regulated their application in decorative art.

Mr. E. Cooper exhibited a process for producing a volute by means of a natural form. He had selected a shell, the *buccinum spiratum* or syracuse whelk, and affixed it to a board; a string, with crayon attached, was then wound along the spiral hollow of the shell, and this, in the course of its convolutions, delineated what he assumed to be the Greek volute. He compared the result satisfactorily with engravings by Nicholson, from the Ionic capitals to the temple on the Ilissus, and the Temple of Bacchus at Teos; and he had detected an exact correspondence in size in Inwood's "Erechtheion," plate 21, from the Temple of Victory, on the Acropolis. Mr. Cooper then explained that in an examination of a fragment of an Ionic capital in the British Museum, he observed that the eye had been *fitted in* with a stone *similar* to the other part, and further, that in another instance the eye had been lost out. The orifice thus exposed, he conjectured had been necessarily made to receive an instrument for guiding the tools used in working mouldings on the face of the volute. Its diameter agreed very nearly with that of the lower part of his shell, and he presumed that a modified cast in metal from the shell would supply an instrument suited to such a purpose, and which at any rate offered an inexpensive and ready mode of striking scrolls for handrails, &c. Mr. Jopling tested the volute described by Mr. Cooper by a notation of eight gradial intersections, and contended that this scale of expansion was distinct from that of the Greek volute. His remarks were afterwards sustained by a comparative experiment upon a rubbing which Mr. Cooper had in his possession. It was also said that the engravings referred to previously by Mr. Cooper were incorrect.

COMPARATIVE PRICE OF RUSSIAN AND CANADIAN TIMBER.

For a return of the number, tonnage, &c., of all ships by which timber was brought into the United Kingdom, from the colonies or foreign countries, during the last seven years; also an account of the export duties levied by foreign powers on timber, and the net price, free of duty, of Memel and Canada timber at the beginning of each of the above years, appears the following abstract, giving the comparative prices of Russian and Canadian timber in the port of London during the first week of each successive year from 1839:—

Date.	Memel. £. s. d. £. s. d.	Rate of Duty. s.	Canada.	£. s. d. £. s. d.	Rate of Duty. s.
Jan. 1840	8 0 0 to 8 5 0	55	Red ...	5 0 0 to 5 0 0	10
			Yellow ...	4 0 0 „ 4 15 0	
Jan. 1841	7 15 0 „ 8 0 0	55	Red ...	5 2 0 „ 5 5 0	10
			Yellow ...	4 0 0 „ 4 10 0	
Jan. 1842	7 15 0 „ 8 0 0	55	Red ...	5 3 0 „ 5 5 0	10
			Yellow ...	3 15 0 „ 4 5 0	
Jan. 1843	7 15 0 „ 8 0 0	55	Red ...	3 15 0 „ 4 5 0	10
			Yellow ...	3 5 0 „ 3 15 0	
Jan. 1844	5 5 0 „ 5 10 0	25	Red ...	3 1 0 „ 3 5 0	1
			Yellow ...	3 10 0 „ 3 0 0	
Jan. 1845	5 0 0 „ 5 10 0	25	Red ...	3 18 0 „ 4 0 0	1
			Yellow ...	3 6 0 „ 3 6 0	
Jan. 1826	5 12 6 „ 5 17 6	25	Red ...	4 0 0 „ 4 11 0	1
			Yellow ...	3 6 0 „ 3 11 0	

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts in London have awarded their silver medal, fer a design for sedilia, to Mr. Henry A. Darbishire, of Greenheys, late pupil of Mr. John E. Gregan, of Manchester.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in now opposing the legalizing of art-unions, is regarded with much displeasure by a large number of persons who regard it not merely as unparliamentary but as shortsighted, and calculated to produce great injury. Two years ago, when Government first unwisely interfered with these valuable associations, Sir Robert Peel said more than once, it was wrong to imagine the Government were opposed to art-unions, and that they would support a Bill which could be brought in to legalize them. The House admitted the goodness of the principle by a resolution, appointing a committee to inquire into the best means of placing art-unions on *a firm and permanent basis;* the committee so appointed, inquired most carefully into the subject, have set forth in an excellent report the sense they entertain of the value of such societies, and recommend that a bill should be brought in immediately, so that uncertainty may no longer prevail; and now after all this the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to return to the question of principle, and say, art-unions are lotteries, and I see no reason why their promoters should be exempted from the pains and penalties of the existing lottery Acts.

The assertion that they encourage gambling was disproved over and over again; the simple fact that the subscribers restrict themselves, with *very* few exceptions, to *one share*, even in a greater degree than at first, is of itself a sufficient disproof of it.

Of the good effect they have had in spreading a love of art throughout all classes, all bear witness; there cannot be two opinions upon it, and as regards the interests of artists as a body, we have evidence that the suspension of art-unions would produce an amount of positive distress which only those who have inquired into the subject can rightly estimate.

The hint thrown out by us last week is about to be acted on. A public meeting of artists will be held, and a memorial forwarded to Sir Robert Peel. A large body of artists have manifested their anxiety to move in it, and simply wait for some of their more favoured brethren to take the initiative, lest if they moved first, the latter might consider it *infra dig.* to follow. There is no time to be lost, as Mr. Wyse's bill stands for committal on Wednesday next.

CHURCHES—EAST AND WEST.

Speaking of the new church at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, which is advancing rapidly towards completion, the *Hampshire Advertiser* says:—"There is one defect in the building which its lofty and conspicuous position makes the more unpleasantly obvious. With no excuse in the nature of the site, with plenty of space round it, the building stands nearly north and south, in utter defiance of all English custom.

It may be said that the custom of placing churches *east* and *west*, or nearly so, is not a Catholic custom, but only an English one; since the churches on the continent are not so placed. Very well, but supposing it to be English only, so is the Prayer-book, in some parts at least; now we should like to know how such a position as that of the new church at Sandown is to be reconciled with the requirements of the rubric. How is "the priest" to "stand at the north side of the table" in this case? Will a niche be cut for him in the end wall of the chancel, or will the table be moved away, so as to allow him to stand *behind* it, facing the people? which last may, for ought we know, be the more primitive way. Again, it is directed that the ten commandments be put up at the east end of the church or chancel; how will that direction be obeyed? There are plenty of places of worship in England built like this church at Sandown without any regard to the points of the compass; meeting-houses, for instance; and again, certain Romish chapels, as that at Derby, which stands north and south,—and that in St. George's-fields, which stands nearly so. But we, for one, think it would be safer to adhere to English custom, and the English prayer-book, in this matter, than to follow either domestic dissent, or foreign popery."

The details of the church referred to, are said to be very *eccentric*; perhaps some of our correspondents will point out in what this eccentricity consists.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

The royal gardens at Cumberland-lodge are to be broken up, and the materials of the orangeries, the hot-houses, and the pinery, are directed to be sold. The celebrated vine nearly one hundred feet in length, which produced last year upwards of two thousand bunches of grapes, has been commanded to be preserved.——A few weeks since we referred to the exertions being made by the vicar of Leamington towards raising a subscription to defray the expenses of building an additional church in that town. A sufficient sum has been collected, and an edifice capable of accommodating 500 persons will shortly be commenced in Beauchamp-square.——It is said that an additional wing is to be added to the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad, Birmingham. A new church, also, upon a smaller scale, is to be commenced almost immediately at Edgbaston, so that there will then be three Romish churches in Birmingham.——It is intended to rebuild the parish church of Wambrook, near Chard, at an expense of about 1,000*l*., in consequence of the dilapidated state of the present edifice, and the insufficiency of the accommodation afforded therein. The funds will be raised by voluntary contributions, aided by grants from the Church Building Societies and a church rate.——The new barracks at Pembroke being completed, various fortifications for the protection of the Naval Arsenal, in the same locality, will shortly be commenced.——On Sunday week, at Exton Church, Lincoln, an accident connected with the heating apparatus took place. Just as the congregation had assembled for divine service in the morning, a loud hissing was heard in the chancel, which proceeded from one of the pipes; the noise gradually became louder, and terminated in a terrific explosion, the steam bursting forth with frightful force, and the dense atmosphere rendering it impossible to ascertain the extent of danger in which the congregation was placed. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the injuries received were not of magnitude, several being only slightly scalded. The accident is attributed to some air which had remained in the expansion pipe.——The directors of the Hull General Cemetery Company having determined upon publicly exhibiting the various plans and designs, sent in for laying out their grounds, before making a selection, such exhibition took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, and will finally close this day.——Public baths, on an extensive and economical scale, are about to be erected at Edinburgh. A committee has been formed to carry out the design, and a subscription entered into, which already amounts to upwards of 2,250*l*.——The sites for the markets at Ely are at length decided upon. The cattle-market is to be held in the White Hart-garden, and the Corn Exchange is to be erected in the middle of the Market-hill. Many of the shareholders are strongly in favour of a public room, and the committee feel disposed to comply with their wishes. Every thing in reason will be done to make it an ornament to the town.——A new Baptist chapel, in the Gothic style, from a design of Mr. T. E. Owen, is about to be erected at Portsea. The estimated cost is 2,100*l*.——The restoration of Wetwary Church, Yorkshire, has recently been effected. The transept, formerly occupied as a school, has been once more opened to the congregation. A new pulpit and reading desk, the works respectively of Messrs. Simpson and Malone, and Mr. Sissons, are highly spoken of in the *Hull Packet*. The alterations were made after the design of Mr. H. Wheatley, of Hull.——A new church is about to be erected for the Tangier district in Taunton.——Last week a public meeting was held at Southampton for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to require railway companies in connection with that town to erect a central terminus.——The new cemetery at Southampton will be consecrated by the bishop of Winchester on the 7th of next month.——The Worcestershire Church Building Society have determined upon enlarging the church at Lye Waste, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Egginton, their architect. They have also at the present time under consideration various alterations proposed to be made in Wasperton Church, the estimated cost of which is 700*l*.——Mr. Hakewill visited Yarmouth last week for the purpose of examining St. Nicholas's Church. He proposes to remove the present girders of the tower, and to throw open the archways under the tower; in so doing, he contemplates giving greater effect to the interior of the edifice.——The ceremony of laying the first stone of St. Mary's Chapel, Twyford, near Reading, was performed on Wednesday week, by Robert Palmer, Esq., M.P., in the presence of a considerable number of the neighbouring clergy and gentry.——Last week the chapel of ease, recently erected by William St. Quintin, Esq., at Scampston, situate about six miles from Malton, Yorkshire, was publicly opened for the first time. The *Hull Packet* speaks in praise of the design, as well as of the liberal manner in which the proprietor has carried it into execution.

CLUB DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the great desire that exists for ameliorating the dwellings of the industrious classes in large towns, it does not appear that any plan of building has yet been decided on for effecting this desirable purpose. I therefore beg leave to communicate the outlines of a scheme for affording suitable lodgings for single men of this description, together with other accommodations that may, it is hoped, be likely to ameliorate the condition of such persons, contribute to their daily comfort, and lead to the improvement of their morals.

Buildings on a large scale can, as is well known, be constructed at a less cost per cube foot of interior space than small ones; and can also be warmed, lighted, ventilated, at a less comparative expense. So provisions can be purchased, cooked, and served, at a lower rate in large than in small quantities. These considerations have given confidence as to the economy of the plan proposed.

Supposing, then, that a building on this plan were to be erected for the accommodation of 200 men, the following might be the general arrangement of it:—The structure, besides providing a separate lodging-room for each man, to be suited to furnish the inmates with means of obtaining personal cleanliness; food of kinds suited to their purses and their tastes; sedentary and mental recreation after the labours of the day were over; together with some other desirable appendages.

A building for these purposes would, for 200 men, require to be about 230 feet long, 26 feet wide, inside dimensions; to consist in height of a basement floor, a ground-floor, and of four stories above; the whole being fire-proof.

It is assumed that for cleanliness, privacy, health, and general comfort, each individual should have a separate chamber, which might be considered ample if measuring 10 feet by 8: a row of such chambers running on each side of a middle passage 6 feet wide, would occupy the four upper floors of the building, excepting only the space required for a staircase. The staircase, for various reasons of convenience, to be in the middle of the building; on each landing water-closets of good construction, having windows to the exterior.

Each separate chamber to have its window, and to be furnished with an iron bedstead, a press for clothes, a washing-basin, a cock for the supply of clean water, with means of running off the foul. The middle passage to have a large window at each end for ventilation, and appropriate means of lighting the whole building with gas, including at pleasure, each separate room. The roof flat, for recreation in fine weather, and a small infirmary on the middle of it for occasional sick. The basement floor to be appropriated to a kitchen, scullery, larder, beer and coal cellars, baths, drying-room for wet apparel and shoes, laundry, and apparatus for heating the whole building.

On the ground-floor, next to the staircase, and on each side of it, an apartment, consisting of two bed-rooms, a sitting-room, and a small kitchen for a married porter (who might also act as barber), and his wife as housekeeper. The two porters to be on duty alternately; their wives, with such assistance as might be deemed necessary, to clean and keep in order the whole building. The principal part of the ground-floor to be appropriated on one side of the staircase, to a dining and coffee-room, the other side to a library and reading-room. At one end of the ground-floor a dispensary, and dispenser's sitting-room. At the other end, an apartment for a steward, whose business it would be to receive rents, to keep general order, and enforce adhesion to regulations.

In so large an establishment, it is evident that various regulations would have to be adopted as necessary to the well-being of the inmates generally, as also to the security of the landlord. Thus, with a view to the landlord's security, consequently to the low rent at which lodgings could be afforded, an innovation, in this country, as to the time of payment of rent is proposed, namely—that it should be paid in advance; and that from the first it should be stipulated that no credit would be allowed. In foreign countries, where rents from the highest to the lowest, are habitually paid in advance, many are the advantages found to result from this practice. Security to the landlord enables him to let his premises on lower terms than when, as in this country, there is always an average degree of risk to be provided against. To the tenant, if honestly paying his rent as it becomes due, it can make little difference whether it be at the beginning or the end of the week that he has to pay; whilst to the thoughtless, paying in advance operates as a check to useless or extravagant expenditure; to the intentionally dishonest, this establishment is not intended to afford an asylum. For these reasons, payment of rent in advance, either by the week, the month, or quarter, at the choice of the tenant, should be a rule.

For general management, such as seeing to the good quality and fairness of price of provisions, furnished from the kitchen and buttery, the cleanliness of apartments, &c., and orderly conduct of the inmates, a committee of them might be formed by ballot—the whole of the inmates voting—analagous to the committee of managers of the great London clubs, which are found to be so ably, and so economically directed.

It seems needless to enter into details of the manner in which the kitchen might supply better diet than is habitually obtained by the single workman, and at a lower price. A dispensary is proposed, as by means of a small weekly subscription from an inmate advice and medicines would be obtained, in case of illness, without farther pay. The dispenser might advantageously be allowed private general practice, so that superior talent could be obtained for this important office.

Buildings on the same general plan might be constructed for single women; although as their earnings are comparatively very small, the accommodation to be provided would necessarily be on a smaller scale. In this case, also, the reading-room would become a work-room for such of the inmates as might be sempstresses; their minds and morals might, it is confidently hoped, be greatly improved were some one (perhaps some benevolent visiting lady) to read aloud during the weary hours they were labouring at their needle. In truth, to persons conversant with the hardships females of this class endure, and the temptations to which they are subjected, it may seem that cheap respectable lodgings for women and girls are even more required than for men.

If, on the other hand, the building were for married persons, it would require that each couple should have additional chambers according to the number of their children. It may just be noticed that the flat roof would afford superior play-ground for children than now their only one, the *street*, and much juvenile depravity might thus be avoided.

March 23rd. M. B.

Restoration of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.—The first stone of the proposed restoration will be laid on the 21st inst. by the mayor, J. Kerle Harberfield, Esq., in the presence of the corporation, and assisted by the ancient Society of Freemasons, who number in Bristol nearly 400.

Public Baths in Yorkshire.—Her Majesty has lately subscribed 100*l*. in aid of the local subscription towards the erection of public baths at Bradford, Yorkshire.

MOSAIC DECORATIONS.

The new church at Wilton, says the *Salisbury Journal*, contains some ancient mosaic work of great interest. It originally formed a shrine erected in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, at Rome, for the martyrs Simplicius and Faustina; it was the work of Pietro Cavallini, about the year 1256, and was brought to this country in the last century by Sir William Hamilton. Horace Walpole built a chapel to receive it at Strawberry Hill, where it remained until that collection was dispersed a few years ago; it was then purchased by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert for his new church at Wilton, and is peculiarly appropriate to the building, for the greater part of the old Romanesque churches were adorned with this kind of ornament; indeed, the art of making mosaic was carried to its greatest extent at the time when the fine Lombardic churches were erected in the great cities of the north of Italy. On this side of the Alps it is very rarely seen. In France it existed in the old Benedictine Convent of Clugny, now destroyed. It is a curious fact, that in Westminster Abbey are works by the same artist, though in a sadly mutilated state —viz., the shrine of Edward the Confessor, finished under Henry III., according to the inscription in 1270—and in the tomb of Henry III. himself, who died in 1272, erected, with the assistance of Cavallini, by his son Edward I. The remains of the shrine now used in different parts of Wilton church are in excellent preservation. So fresh and brilliant, indeed, are the colours, that it is difficult to believe they have existed very nearly six centuries. This may be accounted for by the genial climate of Italy, which tends materially towards the preservation of works of art.

Correspondence.

DRYING AND SEASONING OAK.

Sir,—I have long observed the obliging manner in which you insert the queries of your readers, and that the replies elicited are to many besides the querist, of much importance. I am at present engaged to some extent in the manufacture of oak fittings and furniture, and it being almost impossible to procure any quantity of the wood in a sufficiently dry state for working, I desire very much to know the quickest and best means of seasoning and drying oak, and also what preparation is used for filling the pores of the wood previous to French polishing. I have been told there is some way of using plaster of Paris for the purpose.

R. S.

Dublin, April 6th.

Venetian Nail Trade.—It is well known, that the nails of Venice enjoy a very great reputation, and meet with a considerable sale in different countries, particularly in the Levant, which has induced the Belgium Government to import from Venice samples of those sorts which are the most saleable generally to the commercial interest. Three barrels of these nails, accompanied with a full detail of the manner of making them, have arrived at the department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Brussels, where they will remain for thirty days for the inspection of the iron manufacturers, merchants, mechanists, and all those connected with the industry of the country. After that period, they will be sent into those localities for which they have been imported by Government, for the purpose of causing a new industry in Belgium in this important branch of the iron trade.—*Mining Journal.*

Royal Academy.—The following subjects have been given out for prizes, to be awarded on the 10th of December next, the anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy:—A silver medal for the most accurately-finished drawings of "St. Peter's, Cornhill," the plan, elevation, and section to be done from actual measurement. A silver medal for the best medal die, to be cut in steel, from the head of the Giustiniani Apollo, in the Royal Academy; the size to be not less than 1¼-inch in diameter. Silver medals for each of the best drawings and models in the antique and life schools, and two silver medals for the best copies made in the school of painting, between the time of its opening after the exhibition and the 1st of November next.

Miscellanea.

Railway Compensation.—A short time since a jury case of some importance was tried before Mr. Bodkin, M.P., as assessor, and Mr. Pain, as deputy-warden of the Cinque Ports, at the Town-hall, Margate, in respect of land at Margate, belonging to Messrs. Taddy Hatfield, and required by the South-Eastern Railway Company for their extension line to Margate. The Attorney-General (with a special fee of 150 guineas), Mr. R. Gurney, and Mr. Deedes, as counsel, and Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, appeared for the claimants (Messrs. Hatfield); Mr. W. J. Alexander, Queen's counsel, and Mr. Merewether, as counsel, and Mr. Nash, for the South-Eastern Company. The case occupied the attention of a special jury from 11 o'clock in the morning until five minutes to 12 at night. The land required by the company was 12 acres 1 rood and 19 perches of arable and pasture land, with a straight frontage of 330 feet to the Marine-parade. The whole estate and farm, comprising above 216 acres, and residence, was bought by Mr. Hatfield, in 1839, under the Court of Chancery, for 16,800*l.* Mr. Hornblower, surveyor, of Birmingham, proved his estimate for the land taken by the company, and damage, including loss of frontage, sea view, brick-earth, and severance, at 18,312*l.*; Mr. Mayhew, of Nether Court, estimated it at 17,178*l.*; Mr. Charles Smith, of London, estimated it at 18,474*l.* Other witnesses proved the sale of other railway land at 4*l.* 4s. per foot, and the sea-wall to have cost the owners, 20 years ago, 2*l.* 19s. to 4*l.* per foot. For the company, Mr. John Clutton estimated the sum to be paid at 4,552*l.* 5s.; Mr. Roper, of Stamford-street (who had valued the estate in 1839, for the Chancery sale), estimated it at 3,863*l.* 5s.; Mr. Norton, of Broad-street, estimated it at 3,100*l.* 10s; Mr. Cramp, of Margate, at 4,460*l.* 7s.; and Mr. Jenkins, of Margate, at 4,114*l.* 6s. Mr. Bodkin, at past 10 o'clock at night, commenced his summing up; and the jury, after retiring for a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict for the land and severance (including 25 per cent. agreed for forced sale), 5,265*l.* The claim had been sent in at 18,023*l.*, and the company had offered 6,000*l.*

St. Paul's and the Monument.—Dr. Carus, who accompanied the King of Saxony to England in 1844, has recently published an account of his tour.* In it are the following remarks on two of our London lions:—"I had (he says) reserved my afternoon for a walk through London. First, through the Strand and Fleet-street, to St. Paul's. I had brought with me no very great expectations of this edifice, great only in regard to its size, and the sight of it even diminished my opinion. In the place of one of the most magnificent old cathedrals, celebrated as one of the most splendid buildings of the middle ages, the seventeenth century—this century in matters of taste below all criticism—has set up one of the most tasteless collections of columns, vaulted roofs, eaves, and statues, that encumbers the earth. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, has a monument here, upon which stands the proud word, 'Circumspice!' but his own sentence, or rather that of his age, is expressed here. Only when seen from a distance does the size of the cupola render it an imposing object; seen from within, where in addition every thing seems so waste and deserted, it is a mere soulless vault. Not far from this is the Monument, that well-known column erected to commemorate the great fire of 1666, which, among other things, destroyed the beautiful old Gothic cathedral. It ascends splendidly into the air, with its gilt ornament at the top, particularly in such beautiful sunshine as that of to-day. I could have wished to have obtained a view of London from the top, but this pedantic celebration of the Sunday even closes the door at its base, which on other days is always open! Thus a puritanic faith always prevents every free view! I then turned my steps to new London-bridge, the last of the bridges towards the sea, for from this too, a view is to be obtained; and such a view!"

Hull.—Various new offices are being erected at Hull. One of them is for the official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy; another is to be devoted to the town surveyor.

* Translated by Mr. Davidson. Chapman and Hall, Strand.

Large Public Market-house for Honduras, Entirely Constructed of Iron.—We had the pleasure and privilege on Thursday last, of witnessing at the Phœnix Iron Works (Messrs. Thomas Edington and Sons), one of the most elegant and extensive market-places, for Honduras, wholly composed of iron, we have ever seen anywhere, and our only wonder and surprise is, that similar constructions have not been introduced into this country, where, by the way, they are so much wanted. The market-place alluded to, measures 108 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, and is surrounded by a colonnade or verandah 12 ft. wide, supported by handsome fluted columns. The interior or main building contains numerous stalls for the sale of the various market commodities, and is ventilated by means of jalousie blades, fixed in the manner of Venetian blinds, which exclude the rays of the sun, while at the same time they afford free ingress to the current of air. There is besides a large ventilator on the top, that nothing may be wanting to encourage a delicious coolness in the hot climate for which it is intended. When erected in Honduras, it will occupy the centre of a large square or open space of ground, and will be entered by four spacious doors, one in the centre of each side of the building. In the construction due attention has been paid to ornament and architectural beauty, whilst at the same time lightness, combined with great strength, have been carefully studied. Iron steam-vessels are rapidly superseding all others, and we make no doubt that iron houses will, in the course of time, become common. The old-established and highly respectable house above-named, so soon as the present market-place is shipped, will immediately lay down an iron church for the continent, ordered some time ago.—*Glasgow Constitutionnel.*

Architecture Abroad.—We glean from the *Athenæum* that the French minister at Athens M. Piscatory, has obtained from the Greek government permission to restore, at his own cost, and by means of the French architects who are pensioners of the School of Rome, a portion of the Temple of Erectheus.—M. Blouet, the architect to whom Paris is indebted for the works which completed that long unfinished monument, the Triumphal Arch of the Etoile, has been elected to succeed M. Baltard as professor at the School of the Fine Arts in that capital—The ancient temple of the Knights of Malta, at Lanon, a very curious monument, in an architectural point of view, has been completely restored under the direction of government; and M. Duban and his assistants are making great progress with the works of restoration at the Château of Blois, whose rich old sculptural details are coming out, it is said, with effect.—From Stockholm we hear of a demonstration made by the Royal Academy of that capital in acknowledgment of the many benefits conferred on the arts and artists of Sweden by the late king, Charles John. It has been unanimously determined that, to perpetuate their memory, a new pediment shall be placed on the principal façade of the Palace of the Fine Arts, which shall exhibit the colossal statue of the king, surrounded by allegorical figures recalling the progress made by the liberal arts in that country, during the reign of the deceased monarch.

Decorations in France.—In the park of Malmaison, recently purchased, with its château, by Queen Christina, her Majesty has erected a Gothic chapel, under the direction of M. Suréda, the architect, in the style of the Sainte-Chapelle, at the Palais de Justice. The *Athenæum* says, the walls are to be covered with mural paintings, in the fashion of the 13th century; and M. Henri de Gerente has just finished one of five windows which are to enrich the building. The one completed represents St. Augustin, the patron saint of the Duke de Rianzares. The other subjects will be,—St. Christina, the patron of the Queen-Mother; the Holy Virgin; Isabella of Hungary, the patron saint of the Queen of Spain; and St. Louis, the patron of the Infanta Louise. The great gate will be surmounted by a *rosace* of stained glass, richly executed. The arms of Castile, of Leo of Grenada, and of France, succeed each other, on a ground of blue.

Paisley.—Mr. Hastie, M.P., has contributed the sum of 100*l.* towards the establishment of a school of design in Paisley.

Protestant Church in Alexandria.—With the actual assistance of the Pacha of Egypt, a church for the Protestants in Alexandria is now building from the plans of Mr. James Wild, the architect of the new church at Streatham.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES

During the ensuing week.

Monday, April 20.—British Architects, 16, Grosvenor-st., 8 P.M.; Statistical, 12, St. James's-square, 8 P.M.; Chemical (Society of Arts), Adelphi, 8 P.M.

Tuesday, 21.—Linnæan, Soho-square, 8 P.M.: Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8 P.M.

Wednesday, 22.—Geological, Somerset House, 8½ P.M.; Society of Arts, Adelphi, 8 P.M.

Thursday, 23.—Royal, Somerset House, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, Somerset House (Anniversary); Syro-Egyptian, 71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square (Anniversary); Royal Society of Literature, 4, St. Martin's-place (Anniversary).

Friday, 24.—Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 8½ P.M.; Philological (London Library), 12, St. James's-square, 8 P.M.

Saturday 25.—Asiatic, 14, Grafton-street, 2 P.M.

NOTICES OF CONTRACTS.

[We are compelled by the interference of the Stamp Office to omit the names of the parties to whom tenders, &c., are to be addressed. For the convenience of our readers, however, they are entered in a book, and may be seen on application at the office of "The Builder," 2, York-street, Covent-garden.]

For the building a new workhouse at Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

For the supply of road materials to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Roads.

For the erection of a Temperance Hall in Upper Temple-street, Birmingham.

For sinking a well deeper in Chenies Mews for the Southampton Paving Trust Commissioners, St. Pancras, Middlesex.

For the execution of works and the supply of carriages on the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland).

For the erection of certain buildings on the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway.

For works required to be done in the erection of farm buildings at Desborough, Northamptonshire.

For all or any of the works required in the erection of a church at Westleigh, near Manchester.

For executing various works at the Liverpool Philharmonic Concert Hall.

For the erection of a building and other works in the Grammar School Playground, Ipswich.

For various repairs to be done at Mitchelmersh Church, Wilts.

For certain alterations to be made in the Victoria Rooms, High-street, Doncaster.

For building sewers in Falcon-street and Castle-street, Falcon-square, and other places contiguous thereto, in the city of London.

APPROACHING SALES OF WOOD, &c.

BY AUCTION.

At Feering, near Coggeshall, Essex: 1,520 oak, ash, and poplar seconds, &c.

At Dinton and Sutton Mandeville, Wilts: 150 very capital oak timber trees.

At the Anchor Inn, Redbridge, Hants: several lots of splendid oak timber, &c.

At Mayland, Essex, by order of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital: upwards of 300 elm trees and pollards.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Leeds Industrial Schools." — *Mr. Clark's letter to the* Leeds Mercury *was forwarded to us by the correspondent of whom, without any cause, Mr. Clark now complains; but having nothing to do with the immediate point of our correspondent's letter, was omitted for want of room. We therefore cannot insert Mr. C.'s communication in its present shape: some of it we would otherwise print.*

"T."—*The subject named would suit us.*

"E. W. G."—*Mr. Leslie's address is* 60, *Conduit-street, London.*

"Thomas Sanders."—*The name of the successful competitor is not yet declared. We had not room for the article.*

"G. W. B."—*Laxton's or Shyring's.*

"C. R." (Liverpool).—*Juries have full power to give more than the exact market value of a property if there be reason for it.*

"Cleaning Stone Carvings."—*A builder wishes to know the best mode of cleaning dirt from the face of old Portland stone carvings without scraping.*

"W. Royce."—*We are willing to consider any proposition that may be made.*

"Devonshire Marble Works."—*In reply to a correspondent of last week, Mr. J. Lovibond, of Load Bridge, near Langport, Somerset, says the works in question have been closed for some years, but that his establishment is similar.*

"Col. Mason."—*We cannot say with confidence that any cement-lining of fountain-basins will withstand the effect of freezing water. The water should be kept out in frosty weather. If this cannot be done, we should be disposed to try Seyssel asphalte.*

"U. G."—*Loudon's "Encyclopedia of Villa and Cottage Architecture" is the most comprehensive work of the kind, but is not cheap. Hunt's "Tudor Architecture" would be found useful.*

"W. G."—*He cannot legally remove the mahogany sashes, or substitute the common glass for plate.*

"G. S., Newton-road."—*Address Mr. M'Intosh Brookes,* 6, *Adam-street, Adelphi.*

"Cementarius."—*Address C. Couchman, Esq., Waterloo-street, Birmingham.*

"M. B."—*Shall appear in our next.*

"E. F. E."—*Next week.*

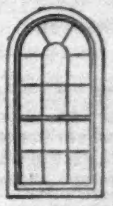
We are compelled to postpone for a week the continuation of articles "Spanish Architecture," "Kane on Turbines," "Sepulchral Monuments," "W. S." *and* "Freemasons of the Church." *Various tenders are omitted for want of room.*

Received.—"Humanitas," "Zeta," "Carpenter and Joiner" (Islington), "A Subscriber."

*** *Several correspondents must excuse us for not paying immediate attention to their particular subjects.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOP FRONTS, SASHES AND FRAMES, DOORS, &c. MADE FOR THE TRADE.



JOHNSON & PASK,
1, Anwell Street,
Clerkenwell,

Beg to state that they continue to make Sashes, glazed complete, at 10½d. per foot; also, Shop Fronts to any design, and with the best British plate-glass. Every description of joinery on the lowest terms, and of the best materials and workmanship.

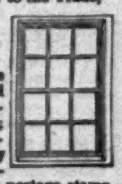
A full list of prices forwarded by return of post to any part of the country.

TO THE BUILDING PUBLIC, &c.

ONE WORD with you, and Take Notice, should you want SASHES and FRAMES, go to that Noted Cheap Sash and Frame Manufacturer to the Trade,

R. BOOTH,
No. 5, GIBSON-STREET,
LAMBETH,

Where you can have Sashes and Frames made and glazed at 1s. 3d. per foot sup.; Shop-fronts of every description; greenhouses, doors, and shop-fittings manufactured equally cheap.—For further particulars apply as above (prepaid), inclosing a postage-stamp. Country orders punctually attended to. Terms for Cash only.



N.B. The Cheapest House in London for all kinds of fittings.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

CHAS. WM. WATERLOW, JOINER to the TRADE, 121, Bunhill-row, returns thanks for the liberal patronage awarded him, and begs to announce that he has devoted a portion of his extensive premises to the sale of ready-made doors, of which he has upwards of 400 on view, and a variety of sashes and frames; he earnestly invites an inspection of his goods, the superior character of which is attested by many from whom he is daily receiving a repetition of orders; and his charges (taking quality into consideration), are allowed to be the lowest in the trade.—Full lists of prices may be had on application at the counting-house, if by letter prepaid, inclose postage stamp.

HERRING'S PATENT WINDOW for hanging the Sashes, whereby they may be instantly disconnected from the Frames, without removing the Beading. It is now being applied in Palaces, Castles, Mansions, first-rate Houses, Villas, &c. It is universally approved and adopted by every Architect that has seen it. Builders in the Country will have a full-sized Window forwarded on receiving an order and reference, and taken back if returned within eight days free. To be seen daily. Licenses and other particulars had of the Patentee, 14, Kingsgate-street, London.

This invention is exceedingly simple, increases the cost but slightly, and appears to answer the purpose well.—Builder, 28th February.

A Premium of 5*l.* will be given to the first fitter-up of a first-rate House with this Patent, and in proportion for second, third, and fourth-rate Houses.—March 20, 1846.

PATENT WINDOW BLINDS.

TYLOR and PACE manufacture every description of WINDOW BLINDS entirely upon their own premises, by the aid of steam machinery, insuring the best materials and workmanship, at the lowest cost. Patent metallic gauze and perforated Zinc Blinds, in mahogany frames, at 1s. 9d. per square foot; ditto, in metal frames, 1s. 2d. per square foot. A large and choice assortment of Transparencies, mounted, from 10s.; Holland Blinds, on plain or spring rollers, Outside Shades, Venetian and Sun Blinds of every description.

TYLOR and PACE'S Show-rooms, 59, Cornhill, entrance St. Peter's-alley.

TO ARCHITECTS.

IN consequence of many complaints having been made to the Company, by Architects, of a spurious material having been used in the execution of Works where the Seyssel Asphalte had been specified for, the Directors, with a view to ensure the fulfilment of any such specification, have authorised CERTIFICATES to be granted to Builders where the

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE

has been used. For the purpose of ensuring the use of the Genuine Article, Architects and others are recommended to insert in their specifications the "Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte," or "Bitumen," as in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. I. FARRELL, Secretary.

Stangate, near Westminster Bridge, Jan., 1845. Seyssel Asphalte Company.

Books of Instructions for Use may be had at the Office of "The Builder," and of all Booksellers in Town and Country, price 1s.

*** In proof of the necessity of the above advertisement, it may be mentioned, that in certain works which have been executed by Messrs. CURTIS, builders, of Stratford, a spurious material has been used by them, contrary to the specifications, which expressly mentioned, that "Claridge's Asphalte" was to be used.

Also in the case of a work at Lewisham executed by Messrs. ROBERT and DANIEL YOUNG, of 16, Crown-row, Walworth-road, where Seyssel Asphalte was specified for, a spurious article was nevertheless laid down by them.

TO BUILDERS, LANDLORDS, FARMERS, TENANTS, &c.

THE NATIONAL REGISTRY INSTITUTION for transacting all business connected with the disposal of Property, and with the various changes and requirements in the Professional and Commercial World.

Offices, 22, Surrey-street, Strand.

THE PROPERTY REGISTRY.

The object of this Registry is to afford the most efficient assistance to all persons interested in the disposal, purchase, or hire of House, Landed, or other Property.

The Register contains a distinct and classified account of all kinds of Property offered for sale or letting, or required for purchase or hire: comprising Houses, Building Land, Estates, Farms, Premises, Warehouses, Offices, Furnished Houses, Apartments, &c.

To Builders, Landlords, and others, who have Property to sell or let, this Registry will prove particularly useful, affording peculiar facilities for the speedy disposal of their Property, as the information thereof will be extensively diffused throughout the whole kingdom.

Persons who wish to obtain Advances of Money upon real or personal security will materially consult their own interests by communicating their wishes to this institution. Confidential matters conducted with the greatest secrecy possible.

All persons letting Furnished Houses or Apartments, subscribers to this Registry, will have no difficulty in being constantly supplied with occupants.

To carry out the business of this institution with spirit and success, respectable agents are now being appointed in every town in the United Kingdom, to whom a liberal commission will be given. Respectable persons desirous of becoming agents to this and the other registries which the institution comprises, are requested to communicate immediately with Mr. Pepper, Principal, 23, Surrey-street, Strand, where prospectuses can be had, between 10 and 5 o'clock daily.

WILLIAMS'S PATENT SLATE RIDGES and HIPS.—The above article is recommended as the best and the most suitable covering for Ridges and Hips of slated roofs ever invented, possessing a solid Roll of various sizes, more elegant and durable than lead, and 30 per cent. cheaper.—Sold by Messrs. J. and J. SHARP, Slate Merchants, Tooley-street, and Mr. RICHARD COOPER, Slate Merchant, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London.

DAVEY'S PATENT SLATE RIDGES and HIPS are very superior in appearance to lead, as well as more durable and much cheaper, and are admitted to be the most valuable articles for the purpose hitherto invented. They consist of two side pieces and a roll, either united together to form one solid piece, or in separate parts, and in lengths of from four to six feet. The roll is made of various sizes, perfectly round, and in the strongest way of the slate. They may be purchased of the patentee, W. DAVEY, Broad Quay, Bath, or of any slate dealer in London or the country. Parties ordering a cargo of roofing slates may procure these ridges at the cheapest rate from Mr. JAMES WYATT, Port Penrhyn, Bangor (where they are manufactured), of whom and of the patentee further particulars and prices may be obtained.—Be particular to order DAVEY'S Patent.

ENCAUSTIC, VENETIAN, and other PATENT TILES and MOSAIC PAVEMENTS may be purchased at MINTON and Co.'s warehouse, 9, Albion-place, Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge.—Wyatt, Parker, and Co., Agents. The above tiles have lately been considerably reduced in price.

N.B. An assortment of plain and ornamental door furniture, slabs, and tiles for fire-places, &c.

ORNAMENTAL TILES FOR COVERING BUILDINGS.

ROBERT BROWNE'S newly-invented CURVED ITALIAN TILES, for which invention the Society of Arts and Sciences awarded a medal. The Gothic Grooved Ridge Tile, with vertical ornaments, invented by R. B. in 1840; also a variety of plain Gothic Ridge Tiles adapted for tile or slate coverings; ornamental Plain Tiles of various patterns.

Tiles form in winter a warmer and in summer a cooler covering than slates or metal, and may be burnt of any desired colour. Address ROBERT BROWN, Tile Works, Surbiton Hill, near Kingston, Surrey.

HIP TILES to suit slate roofs in colour; Ridges, with plain or rebated joints, roll tops, and vertical ornaments; drains, many sizes, with plain or socket joints; paving in squares, hexagons, octagons, &c., different colours; roofing, in Grecian or Italian styles, other devices also, or plain; conduits, which do not injure pure water; fire-bricks and tiles; clinkers, and out-door paving; sundry wall-coping, garden-borders, chimney-tops; also tubulay and other flues of peculiar material. No agent, but a depôt at 22, WHITEFRIARS-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, under Mr. PEAKE'S personal care, to supply genuine TERRO-METALLIC goods at fair prices as per quality; also, additional Stock at No. 4 Wharf, Macclesfield-street, South, City Basin.

The TILERIES, TUNSTALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, are near the centre of England, whence boats are sent direct to any inland place; or to the Mersey for the coasts, the colonies, and elsewhere.

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A Considerable saving will be effected in the purchase of IRONMONGERY, by applying at F. B. WILLIAMSON'S Wholesale Warehouse, No. 35, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, near Whitbread's Brewery.

Best Patent Cut Clasp.

2d. 4d. 6d. 10d. 20d.
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Best Sheet Cut Floor Brads 16s. per cwt.
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Wrought Bars and Bright Fittings.

3 ft., 2l. 2s. 3 ft. 6 in., 2l. 12s. 6d. 4 ft., 4l.

Lists of Prices had on application at the Warehouse; if by letter prepaid, inclosing postage stamp.

HENDRY and GLOVER, IRON-FOUNDERS, beg to inform their customers that they have removed their Foundry (from Smart's-buildings) to CHARLES-STREET and 166, DRURY-LANE, where they have adopted every improvement to enable them to compete successfully in quality, price, and punctuality. They have also an extensive and well-arranged stock of patterns for every description of Castings.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

OFFICE for PATENTS of INVENTIONS and REGISTRATIONS of DESIGNS, 14, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.—The printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (prepaid) to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Where may be had, price 12s., or, through any bookseller in the United Kingdom, of Wm. BENNING and Co., law booksellers, 43, Fleet-street, the LAW of PATENTS and REGISTRATIONS, with all Forms and Cases up to the present time, by SIDNEY BILLING, Esq., barrister-at-law, and ALEXANDER PRINCE, of the Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

PAVING, 2s. 9d. PER SQUARE YARD Basements, Foot walks, Malt-houses, Corn Stores, Floors of Warehouses, and every description of pavement laid down at the above low price, and the work guaranteed.—Apply to JOHN PILKINGTON, POLONCEAU'S BITUMEN PAVEMENT OFFICE, 15, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD.—N.B. Country Agents and Railway Engineers and Contractors supplied with the best bitumen at 27s. 6d. per ton.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S PATENT for the Preservation of Timber, Canvas, Cordage, Cotton, Woollen, &c., from Decay.

TESTIMONIALS.

From THOMAS GRAHAM, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., L. and E., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London.

"After making several experiments on wood prepared by the solution of chloride of zinc for the purpose of preservation, and given the subject my best consideration, I have come to the following conclusions.

"The wood appears to be fully and deeply penetrated by the metallic salt; I have found it in the centre of a large prepared paving block.

"The salt, although very soluble, does not leave the wood easily when exposed to the weather, or buried in dry or damp earth. It does not come to the surface of the wood by efflorescence, like the crystallizable salts. I have no doubt, indeed, that the greater part of the salts will remain in the wood for years, when employed for railway sleepers or such purposes. This may be of material consequence when the wood is exposed to the attacks of insects, such as the white ant in India, which I believe would be repelled by the poisonous metallic salt.

"After being long macerated in cold water, or even boiled in water, thin chips of the prepared wood retain a sensible quantity of the oxide of zinc; which I confirmed by Mr. Teplis's test, and observing that the wood can be permanently dyed from being charged with a metallic mordant.

"I have no doubt, from repeated observations made during several years, of the valuable preservative qualities of the solution of chloride of zinc, as applied in Sir. W. Burnett's process; and would refer its beneficial action chiefly to the small quantity of the metallic salt which is permanently retained by the ligneous fibre in all circumstances of exposure. The oxide of zinc appears to alter and harden the FIBRE of wood, and destroy the solubility, and prevent the tendency to decomposition of the azotized principles it contains, by entering into chemical combination with them.

(Signed) "THOMAS GRAHAM."

"University College, 25th October, 1845.

From Professors BRANDE and COOPER.

"London, 4th November, 1845.

"SIR,—We have this day again examined the specimens of canvas and wood prepared according to the specification of your patent, and which, in the month of April, 1844, we placed in a damp cellar, where they have remained up to this date.

"We are now enabled satisfactorily to corroborate the favourable opinion expressed in our former report. The canvas remains amply protected from all fungous vegetation and rottenness, while a corresponding sample of the same piece, which had not been prepared by immersion in the solution of chloride of zinc, is entirely decayed, being mouldy, rotten, black, and in places resembles timber.

"We have also lately compared the strength of a fibre of a piece of canvas which we prepared according to your specification, in October, 1844, with that of the fibre of the same canvas, unprepared, and find that it has in that respect sustained no injury. We are therefore of opinion that your process will not, after any lapse of time, tend to deteriorate the strength of the fibres of the substances in question.

"In regard to the several samples of different species of wood above adverted to, each of which was cut into two, one half being imbued according to the directions of your specification with the dilute solution of chloride of zinc, while the other half was left in its original condition, we have also to make a favourable report, and to repeat our opinion of the efficacy of your process as a preventive of dry rot, and similar sources of decay; the unprepared specimens are manifesting symptoms of decay and mildew, while those which have been protected by your preparation are clean and sound.—(Signed) "WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE,

"JOHN THOMAS COOPER."

"To Sir William Burnett, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c. &c."

Testimonials from numerous other parties may be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to the Secretary, and Specimens may be seen at the Office, 35, King William-street, London-bridge.

PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALWAYS ON SALE, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of DRY PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS and MATCHED BOARDING of all sorts, planed to a parallel width and thickness, from ¼ inch to 1¼ inch thick. Rough Boarding for Flats.

TIMBER, DEALS, OAK PLANKS, SCANTLINGS, SASH SILLS, &c.

Apply at W. CLEAVE'S Timber Yard, Smith-street, Westminster.

PREPARED FLOORING BOARDS.

ALWAYS ON SALE at A. ROSLING'S, SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE-WHARF, BANKSIDE, and Old-Barge-Wharf, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, a very large stock of well-seasoned Floor Boards of every variety.

A. R., in calling the attention of builders and consumers, confidently presumes on his being able to supply them on such advantageous terms, as will ensure and merit their favours and approbation.

DRUCE'S No. 2, WHARF, late Paradise-wharf, Chelsea.

TO THE TRADE.—Parties desirous of delivering Timber Deals, Stone, Bricks, or any other goods, in the districts of Chelsea, Brompton, Fulham, Kensington, &c, &c., will find great facilities of Wharfage, Cranage, or Delivery, by applying as above.

N.B.—A weighbridge on the premises.

MUIR'S PATENT PLANING MACHINERY.

SAW MILLS, GILLINGHAM-STREET, PIMLICO.

TIMBER of any Size, PLANK, DEALS, and BATTENS, &c. Sawn on the most approved principle. Boards, &c., Prepared, Matched, and Grooved, by Muir's Patent Machinery. The Mills have all the advantages of navigation and water-carriage, being connected with the Thames by the Grosvenor-canal. Goods fetched from the docks and carted home free of charge.

Address to HENRY SOUTHAM,
Saw Mills,
Gillingham-street, Pimlico.

N.B. Estimates given for Sawing and Planing.

MUIR'S PATENT PLANING MACHINERY.

SAW MILLS.

Grand Surrey Canal and Commercial Sawing and Planing Mills, near Plough Bridge, Rotherhithe, immediately adjoining the East Country and Commercial Docks, on the banks of the Surrey Canal, communicating with the Thames.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, PACKING-CASE MAKERS, Consumers of thin Stuff, and the Trade in general, are respectfully informed that these capacious and convenient SAW MILLS will resume work on Monday, April 27, having undergone a complete reorganization in its SAWING and PLANING MACHINERY. New boilers of greater power (replacing the old ones), the engines thoroughly put in the best working order, with increased speed, and all done under the direction and inspection of eminent engineers, enabling the Proprietors, by their increased power, to compete with, and complete as large a quantity of work as any SAW MILLS of their size in the metropolis, with the utmost despatch, UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

The machinery consists of SIX FRAMES (two of which will saw 30 inches deep), one Planing and Grooving Machine, One Veneer Saw, One Scale-board Machine, and several Circular Saw Benches.

Spacious water, and high road frontage, with an extensive WHARF and SHEDS for piling deals, &c.

For the convenience of the trade, &c., at the west end of London and its vicinity, all orders sent to

HENRY JACOBS, 25, SURREY-STREET, STRAND,

will be immediately attended to. For cards, and list of prices, inquire at the office of "The Builder," and at the SAW MILLS.

These SAW MILLS are but five minutes' walk from the Commercial Docks Pier. The Woolwich, Diamond-Funnel, and the Old Greenwich Company's Steam-boats, to and from the west end and city, call at the Thames Tunnel and Commercial Docks Pier four times an hour.

WANTED, some first-rate workmen; applications from them, by letter, will be preferred.

THE GENERAL WOOD CUTTING COMPANY, TIMBER and DEAL SAWING and PLANING MILLS, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, near Waterloo-bridge.—SAWING in all its branches executed with the greatest precision and despatch. PLANING by the most approved Machinery, reducing the Boards to a parallel width and thickness, and grooving or matching with underlating accuracy. The operation economises time, money, and material.

FINE ARTS.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

LORIMIER'S TRANSPARENT PLANES for Perspective Drawing; BENJAMIN WEST, Patentee.

"This Instrument will enable Artists and others to make any Drawing, whether from Nature or Models, in perfectly true perspective, so that a likeness or landscape may be taken in a few minutes absolutely perfect. It is used by her Majesty's Royal Sappers and Miners, Chatham. To Travellers it would be found serviceable, since it can be employed without the knowledge of drawing."—*Art Union.*

Price 12s. and 20s. Apply for Agents to BENJAMIN WEST, 2, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.—Sold by BARRITT and Co., 173, Fleet-street, London; GRIFFIN and Co., Glasgow, and by all Fancy Stationers, &c.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

DOOR SPRINGS AND HINGES.—GERISH'S PATENT DOOR SPRINGS, for CLOSING every description of DOOR, consists of Single and DOUBLE-ACTION BUTT HINGES in Brass and Iron for Doors to open one or both ways, and Rising Hinges for the convenience of Doors opening on uneven Floors. Likewise Swing Centres, which consist of a combination of power unequalled by any made at present. Manufactured by F. W. Gerish, East-road, City-road; and sold by all respectable Ironmongers in the United Kingdom.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

COLLINGE'S PATENT HINGES.—Sole Manufactory, 64, BRIDGE-ROAD, LAMBETH, where a great variety are always on view, for Church, Park, Coach-house, and all other Doors and Gates, of large or small dimensions, a gate of a ton in weight moving with these hinges as easily as a wicket; they are also admirably adapted for drawing-rooms, being highly ornamental, and folding-doors fitted with them may be removed and replaced in an instant. Rising and spring Hinges, on the most improved principle, and very superior Fastenings for exterior Gates, at moderate prices. To be seen at Charles Collinge and Co's Patent Axletree, Sugar-mill and Spherical-hinge Manufactory, 64, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

SNOXELL'S PATENT SAFETY REVOLVING WOOD SHUTTERS,

Manufactory, 96, Regent-street, and 131, Chancery-lane.

THE Patentee can confidently recommend these Shutters both for security and durability. The edges being sheathed with IRON, and the cost little more than common shutters, their construction so simple, that the largest establishment can be opened or closed in a few moments with the greatest possible ease without the use of machinery. Their superiority over other Revolving Shutters consists in being made without metal hinges, consequently cannot rust, buckle, or get out of order, and are equally safe. W. SNOXELL will have much pleasure in giving reference to numerous establishments where they are fixed, having on all occasions given the greatest satisfaction.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BUNNETT AND CORPE'S PATENT REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS.

THE validity of this Patent being completely established, the Patentees have much pleasure in stating that the very extensive demand, and the employment of improved machinery in the manufacture, have given them an opportunity (of which they gratefully avail themselves) of making a considerable reduction in the price of this well-knownand tried invention, thereby rendering them the cheapest as well as the best iron shutters in use. Every improvement suggested by practical skill and most extensive application has been adopted, and no effective REVOLVING IRON SHUTTER can be constructed without infringing B. and C.'s patent. The worm and wheel, as patented by them, being the only safe, durable, and efficient mode of raising and lowering such shutters, these shutters can be applied horizontally, either above or below the window, or vertically, as introduced by BUNNETT and CORPE, in some of the largest establishments: they are made with bent or corrugated laths, if required.

BUNNETT and CORPE also manufacture

REVOLVING WOOD SHUTTERS,

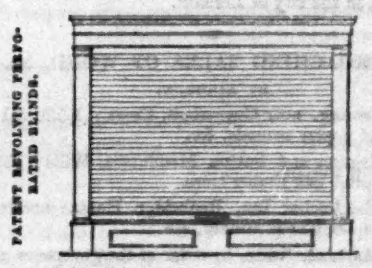
with their patent raising machinery, or with counterbalance weights, and with proper metallic hinges, without which no shutters can be safe or durable.

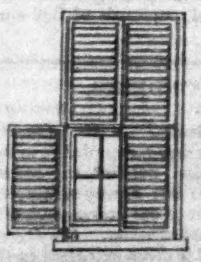
BUNNETT and CORPE are likewise Patentees and Manufacturers of METALLIC SASH-BARS, MOULDINGS, &c., IN BRASS, COPPER, OR ZINC, FOR SHOP FRONTS, WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS, AND VARIOUS OTHER PURPOSES.

Shop Fronts fitted in a superior manner with Iron Shutters, Patent Brass or Zinc Sashes, Moulded Engraved Stall Board Plates, best Plate Glass, and internal Brass Fittings of all kinds, on the most advantageous terms. Estimates given and contracts taken in Town or Country.—All kinds of metal works executed to any design. Metal Drawing, Rolling, and Stamping for the Trade. OFFICE, 26, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. WORKS, at DEPTFORD, KENT.

IMPROVED PATENT CONVEX IRON REVOLVING SAFETY SHUTTERS.

PATENT SAFETY IRON SLIDING SHUTTERS.





The attention of Architects, Builders, Blind Makers, and the Trade generally, is particularly requested to the IMPORTANT patented IMPROVEMENTS in the above enumerated Articles, and inspection invited, at the Manufactory of the Patentees, B. HOWARD and Co., 115, Old Street, London; or at the Licensees.

Engravings and Prospectuses may be had at the above address, or will be forwarded on application.

The great importance of STRENGTH and STIFFNESS in the Lathe of REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS, when required for SECURITY, is so obvious, that it is only necessary to point out the fact that the PATENT CONVEX LATHS ARE 12 TIMES STRONGER THAN THE ORDINARY FLAT LATHS (as shewn by the engravings and prospectus), to ensure their general adoption.

REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS MADE OF THE COMMON FLAT LATHS, AT A VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION OF PRICE.

CAUTION.—The Patentees beg to caution all persons against Making or Using BENT LATHS for REVOLVING IRON SAFETY SHUTTERS, so as to obtain increased strength or stiffness; as they thereby render themselves liable to legal proceedings for infringing this patent.

Licenses Granted.